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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 20th July 1960 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
145	S. O. 1790, dated 18th July, 1960.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of film specified there in.
146	S. O. 1791, dated 18th July, 1960.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Appointment of a body of persons for making a full investigation into the circumstances of New Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Dhulia (West Khandesh).
147	S.O. 1836, dated 20th July, 1960.	Ministry of Law.	Further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

## PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

**Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).**

## ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1960

**S.O. 1841.**—In pursuance of Section 106 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby publishes the Order pronounced on the 27th June, 1960 by the Election Tribunal, Hoshangabad.

**BEFORE SHRI S. M. PAGNIS, DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE AND MEMBER, ELECTION TRIBUNAL, HOSHANGABAD.**

## ELECTION PETITION No. 2 OF 1959

Vinaya Kumar Diwan, son of Nandkishore Diwan, aged about 33 years, resident of Maragaon, tahsil and district Hoshangabad—*Petitioner.*

## Versus

Shri Raghunathsingh Kiledar, aged 58 years, son of Shri Benisingh Kiledar, resident of Bhugwara, tahsil and district Narsimhapur—*Respondent.*

## COPY OF ORDER (PASSED ON THE JUNE 1960)

A bye-election to the House of People (Loksabha) from Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency, was held in the month of December 1958; and for that bye-election, nomination papers were filed by four candidates namely; Shri Raghunath

singh Kiledar, as official candidate of the Congress Party, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, as official candidate of the Praja Socialist Party, Shri Nandlal Sharma and Shri Premchand Jain, as Independent candidates. On the day of the scrutiny, all the three nomination papers, filed by Shri Premchand Jain were rejected by the Returning Officer and, therefore, the bye-election was contested by the remaining three candidates *namely*: Shri Raghunathsingh Kiledar, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and Shri Nandlal Sharma. These three contesting candidates could obtain valid votes as shown hereunder:—

Name of Candidate	Number of valid votes. polled
1. Shri Raghunathsingh Kiledar	45,321
2. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath . . . . .	40,318
3. Shri Nandlal Sharma . . . . .	21,988
Invalid votes . . . . .	6,967

2. Shri Raghunathsingh Kiledar, having obtained the largest number of valid votes, was declared elected on 16th December 1958 by the Returning Officer Shri Dashrathlal Dube, the then Collector, Hoshangabad.

3. This is an Election Petition under sections 80 and 81 of the Representation of the People Act (No. 43 of 1951) filed by Shri Vinaya Kumar Diwan, who has claimed himself to be an elector enrolled in the electoral-roll of Mouza Maragaon in Sohagpur Assembly Constituency comprised in Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency. In this petition, the election of the respondent Shri Raghunathsingh Kiledar has been challenged mainly on the ground that the three nomination papers, filed by the candidate Shri Premchand Jain were improperly rejected by the Returning Officer, on account of which the election of the respondent Shri Kiledar should be declared void under clause (c) of the sub-section (i) of the Section 100 of the Representation of the People Act. The petitioner has also challenged the election of the respondent Shri Kiledar on other two grounds also.

4. In this bye-election, the method of voting by marking the ballot-paper was followed. Previously in all the elections, held in this Constituency, the old method of casting votes was followed where every contesting candidate had his separate ballot-box having his allotted symbol on it; and the electors were required to cast the ballot papers, supplied to them, in that ballot-box of the candidate whom they wanted to vote. According to the new method, which was followed during this bye-election, every ballot paper had the names of all the contesting candidates, together with their allotted symbols, printed on it; and the electors were required to make a mark on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate whom they intended to vote. This new method of voting by marking the ballot paper, was provided in the Rules 41-A to 41-K, which were introduced by means of amendment whereby these Rules 41-A to 41-K were inserted after the Rule 41 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. One of the two other grounds, on which the petitioner has challenged the election of the respondent Shri Kiledar, is that these Rules 41-A to 41-K were not valid in the sense that these Rules 41-A to 41-K were not laid, either directly or indirectly through Central Government of India, before both the Houses of Parliament as was required by the section 169 of the Representation of the People Act. It is also contended in the petition that wide and proper publicity was not given to this new system of voting by marking the ballot paper and, therefore, the new change in the method of voting had created a great confusion in the minds of the voters of the entire Constituency, on account of which 6967 electors were deprived of a proper opportunity of casting their votes; and as such, 6967 votes casted by them became invalid and were thus wasted.

5. The petition was contested by the respondent Shri Raghunathsingh Kiledar. According to his written-statement, the nomination papers of Shri Premchand Jain were rightly rejected by the Returning Officer under sub-section 2 of the section 36 of the Representation of the People Act, because Shri Premchand Jain had utterly failed to comply with the provisions made in sub-section (5) of the section 33 of the said Act. It was further pleaded on behalf of the respondent that the Rules 41-A to 41-K of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, containing the new method of voting by marking ballot-paper, was validly and legally introduced, after observing all the formalities provided in the section 169 of the Representation of the People Act. According to the

pleadings of the parties, the issues framed, and my findings on those issues are as under:—

Issues	Findings
1. Is the petitioner an elector of Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency, as stated by him in para 1 of his petition, and is he entitled to file this election petition?	Yes.
2. (a) Whether the provisions of sections 33 to 36 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 were not complied with by Shri Premchand Jain, at the time of filing his three nomination forms?	Yes.
(b) Whether the omission to file a certified copy of voters list of Lordganj ward of Jabalpur Constituency by Shri Premchand Jain, as required under sub-section (5) of the Section 33 of the Representation of the People Act, was merely a defect of formal nature?	The provisions of sections 33 to 36 were not complied with.
(c) Whether the strict non-compliance of that provision under section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act, was fatal to the acceptance by the Returning Officer of any of the three nomination papers filed by Shri Premchand Jain?	No. It cannot be regarded as a defect of formal nature.
3. (a) Whether any of the respondents or any other candidate did not raise any objection, before the Returning Officer, Hoshangabad, to the effect that Shri Premchand Jain, was not a recorded voter in Lordganj ward of Jabalpur Constituency?	In this case, there was an utter non-compliance of section 33(5) and therefore such non-compliance was fatal.
(b) Whether the omission to raise such objection, before the Returning Officer, Hoshangabad, operated as waiver or estoppel under law?	This question does not arise here.
(c) Can this objection be raised now by the respondent in this Election Petition?	This question does not arise here.
4. (a) Whether the certificate accompanying the nomination papers filed by Shri Premchand Jain, which is alleged to have been issued by the Election Officer, Jabalpur, was a genuine one?	This question does not arise here.
If genuine, what was its value in law?	The certificate has now been proved to be a genuine one; but such certificate could not take the place of the certified copy as required by section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act.
(b) Whether the said certificate, alleged to have been issued by the Election Officer for Collector, Jabalpur, was equivalent to a certified copy of the entry relating to Shri Premchand Jain in the Electoral Roll of Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency?	No
(c) Whether the said certificate, alleged to have been issued by the Election Officer, Jabalpur, was cogent and conclusive evidence regarding the qualification of Shri Premchand Jain to contest the by-election?	No
(d) Whether the omission to file a certified copy of the electoral roll was not a defect of any substantial character for which the nomination papers could be rejected by the Returning Officer?	The omission to file certified copy amounted to a defect of substantial character, on account of which the nomination papers had to be rightly rejected.
5. (a) As mentioned in sub-clause (vi) of the clause (d) to the sub-para 1 of the para 5 of the petition, whether the time was not allowed, under proviso to the section 36(5) of the Representation of the People Act, to Shri Premchand Jain to rebut the objection?	This question does not arise here.

Issues	Findings
(b) Whether the Returning Officer, Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency should have himself called for a copy of the relevant electoral roll of Jabalpur Constituency in order to find out if Shri Premchand Jain was an elector in the Jabalpur seat of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Constituency comprised in Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency?	No. There was no occasion for the Returning Officer himself to call for such copy of electoral roll.
(c) Whether all the three nomination papers filed by Shri Premchand Jain were wrongly and improperly rejected by the Returning Officer, Hoshangabad?	No. The nomination papers were rightly rejected.
(d) Whether the rejection of the nomination papers of Shri Premchand Jain renders the election of the respondent void under clause (c) of sub-section (i) of the section 100 of the Representation of the People Act?	No
6. (a) Whether Shri Premchand Jain was really recorded as a voter No. 3131 in Lordganj ward No. 14 in Jabalpur Constituency on or before the nomination of Hoshangabad Parliamentary bye-election held on 13th and 14th December 1958?	Yes. It is now proved that he was recorded as a voter.
(b) Can this Court decide whether Shri Premchand Jain was a recorded voter in Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency?	This question does not arise here.
7. (a) Whether the polling and counting of votes were in gross violation of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules 1956?	No
(b) Whether the marking system of voting was in contravention of the rules under the Representation of the People Act, and particularly of the Rules 21 to 28 of the said Act?	No
(c) Whether the result of election has been materially affected?	No
8. (a) Whether the Election Commission of India, by introducing the procedure for casting votes as pleaded in para 5(2) of the Election Petition, acted in contravention of rules 21, 23, 28, 31 and 35 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956?	No
(b) Whether the Election Commission of India introduced the procedure for casting votes, as pleaded in para 5(2)(b)(i) and (ii), without lying either directly or through Central Government of India now amended rules 41(A) to 41(K) under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 before both the Houses of Parliament as pleaded in para 5(2)(b) of the Election Petition?	No
(c) Whether the rules 41-A to 41-K were not framed in accordance with the provision of the section 169(3) of the Representation of the People Act?	No. They have been framed in accordance with the provision of Section 169(3) of the said Act.
9. (a) Whether publicity as required by law, was not given to the new procedure of voting laid down in rules 41-A to 41-K of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956?	No. All possible efforts were made to give publicity to the new procedure of voting.

Issues	Findings
(b) Whether the above omission caused confusion in the minds of voters of the entire Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency?	This question does not arise here.
(c) Whether, on account of that confusion 6,967 votes were wasted?	Does not arise.
(d) Whether this has materially affected the result of the election?	No
(e) Whether 6967 voters were deprived of a proper opportunity of casting votes?	Does not arise.
10. Whether the amended rules 41-A to 41-K of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, are not valid, as pleaded in para 511(b)(iv) of the Election Petition?	No. The said Rules 41-A to 41-K are perfectly valid.
11. (a) Whether the changes introduced by new rules 41-A to 41-K are illegal and ultra-vires	No. They are neither illegal nor ultra-vires
(b) Whether the entire election is therefore vitiated?	No
(c) Whether it made the whole election illegal and void?	No
12. Whether the election of the respondent is liable to be declared void?	No
13. Relief?	The election petition is found to be without any force and substance and therefore it is liable to be dismissed.

#### REASONS FOR FINDINGS

6. *Issue No. 1.*—The petitioner Shri Vinaya Kumar Diwan has filed this election petition, in his capacity as an elector enrolled in the electoral roll of Mouza Maragaon in Sohagpur Assembly Constituency. In his written-statement, the respondent did not admit the fact that petitioner was really an enrolled elector in Sohagpur Assembly Constituency and therefore this issue No. 1 was framed. In support of this issue, the petitioner has filed the copy of the electoral-roll Ex. P-5, of Mouza Maragaon in Sohagpur Assembly Constituency, wherein his name appears on the serial no. 178. Thus from this copy of the electoral roll Ex. P-5 and from the statements of the petitioner, it is well established that he was an elector duly enrolled in the electoral-roll of Sohagpur Assembly Constituency; and as such, he was fully entitled to file this election petition. Thus the issue No. 1 is decided in favour of the petitioner.

7. *Issues Nos. 2 to 6.*—The election of the respondent Shri Kildar has been challenged mainly on the ground that the nomination papers filed by Shri Premchand Jain, were improperly rejected by the Returning Officer and therefore, the election is liable to be declared as wholly void under the clause (c) of the sub-section (i) of the section 100 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and in connection with the pleadings of the parties regarding this main ground, issues Nos. 2 to 6 were framed. The bye-election was from Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency and admittedly Shri Premchand Jain was recorded as a voter not in this constituency but in a different Constituency i.e. Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency. So according to the sub-section (5) of the section 33 of the Representation of the People Act, he was required either to file along with his nomination papers or to produce at the time of scrutiny, a copy of the electoral-roll of that (Jabalpur) Constituency or of the relevant portion thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such rolls. Admittedly, Shri Premchand Jain had failed to file with his nomination papers, and had also failed to produce afterwards at the time of scrutiny, the required copy of either the electoral roll of Jabalpur Constituency or of the relevant portion thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such roll. So after observing that Shri Premchand Jain had failed to comply with the provisions of the section 33 (5) of the Representation of the People Act, the Returning Officer had, at the time of scrutiny, rejected all the nomination papers filed by Shri Premchand Jain, by his (Returning Officer's) order Ex. P-1 dated 31st October 1958.

8. Instead of either filing with his nomination papers or producing at the time of scrutiny, the copy of the electoral roll of Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency or of the relevant portion thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in that roll, Shri Premchand Jain had simply filed, with nomination papers, a sort of

certificate in form of Ex. P-2 to the effect that Shri Premchand Jain was a voter of Lordganj ward, having his name in the voters' list bearing the serial number 3131. This certificate in the form Ex. P-2 was signed by the Election Officer Shri Shrivastava P.W. 8 who had signed it for Collector, Jabalpur; and this form Ex. P-2 contains the following type-written text:—

"Office of the Collector, Jabalpur, No. Q/E.O., ..... Jabalpur, dated 20-9-1958.

Certified that Shri Premchand Jain, son of Narayandas, 675, Lordganj, Jabalpur is a voter of Lordganj Ward. His name appears in the voters list stated above bearing S. No. 3131.

Sd/- R. C. SHRIVASTAVA,  
Election Officer,  
for Collector Jabalpur."

9. Relying on the decisions in the cases of *S. K. Sambandhan* (A.I.R. 1954 Madras 231); *Rosamma Punnose* (A.I.R. 1958 Karcila 154); *Mohan Reddy* (A.I.R. 1958 Andhra Pradesh 485); and *E. T. Velusami Thevar* (A.I.R. 1960 Madras 201), it was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the certificate in the form Ex. P-2 was, for all intents and purposes, the certified copy of the relevant entries in the roll. It was argued that the certificate Ex. P-2 contained all that could be found in a certified copy of the relevant entries of the roll and therefore the filing of the certificate Ex. P-2, instead of a certified copy of the relevant entries, was merely a technical defect which was in no way a defect of substantial character; and as such, according to the sub-section (4) of the section 36 of the Representation of the People Act, the Returning Officer ought not to have rejected the nomination papers. But in my opinion, this contention is not tenable and I think that the certificate in the form Ex. P-2 could not legally take the place of the required documents mentioned in the sub-section (5) of the section 33 of the Representation of the People Act.

10. There is no doubt that the essential object of scrutiny of nomination papers is that the Returning Officer should be satisfied that the candidate, who is not an elector in the Constituency in question, is in fact an elector of a different constituency and therefore for the satisfaction of the Returning Officer, the sub-section (5) of the section 33 of the Representation of the People Act lays down that "where the candidate is an elector of a different Constituency, a copy of the electoral-roll of that Constituency or of relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such roll, unless it has been filed along with the nomination paper, be produced before the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny." Thus it is clear that the candidate who is an elector of a different Constituency, has to satisfy the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny that he (candidate) is really an elector of different Constituency, by producing any of the three documents namely a copy of the electoral roll of that entire constituency or at least of the relevant portion of that electoral roll or a certified copy of the relevant entries in that roll. In this case, Shri Premchand Jain had failed to produce either the copy of the electoral-roll of the entire Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency or of the relevant part thereof i.e. the copy of electoral roll of Lordganj ward No. 14. He had also failed to produce the certified copy of the relevant entries in that roll, as was required by section 33 (5) of the Representation of the People Act. What was produced by Shri Premchand Jain was only a sort of certificate in the form of Ex. P-2. The question that arises here for decision is whether this sort of certificate in the form of Ex. P-2 could be taken as a certified copy within the meaning of the section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act.

11. On behalf of the petitioner, reliance has been placed in the decision of the case of *Mohan Reddy v. Murlidhar Rao* (A.I.R. 1959 Andhra Pradesh 485) in support of the contention that the certificate in the form of Ex. P-2, filed by Shri Premchand Jain, was for all intents and purposes the same thing as a certified copy of the relevant entries in the roll as required by the section 33(5) of the Act. But I find that this case of *Mohan Reddy v. Murlidhar Rao* is clearly distinguishable from the present case at hand, although the decision in that case of *Mohan Reddy* is an authority on the proposition of what should be a "certified copy" within the meaning of the section 33 (5) of the Representation of the People Act; and following the principles laid down in that decision, I find that the certified certificate in the form of Ex. P-2, filed by Shri Premchand Jain, could not be regarded as a certified copy under section 33(5) of the Act. The facts of the case of *Mohan Reddy* were that one candidate Venkateshwar Rao, who was an elector of a different Constituency, had filed his nomination papers; and that along with one of his nomination papers, he had filed a copy purporting to be a certified copy of the relevant entry of the electoral-roll of the Constituency to which he belonged. That certified copy of

relevant entries in the roll, filed by the candidate Venkateshwar Rao, was issued by the Peshkar who had signed it for the Deputy Collector, and that copy had the seal of Deputy Collector and was certified by the Record-Keeper to be a true copy of the original. The Returning Officer had rejected the nomination paper of Venkateshwar Rao on the ground that the certified copy filed by him was not a validly certified copy because it did not appear to have been issued by the concerned electoral Registration Officer, in whose custody the original roll is expected to remain according to the Rule 31 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules 1956.

12. In other words, the nomination paper of the candidate Venkateshwar Rao was rejected by the Returning Officer on the ground that the certified copy filed by him did not comply with the conditions given in the Section 76 of the Evidence Act regarding a certified copy. After the rejection of nomination papers of Venkateshwar Rao, election was held and the appellant Mohan Reddy was declared duly elected. His election was challenged before the Election Tribunal on the ground that Venkateshwar Rao's nomination papers were improperly rejected. The Election Tribunal found that the certified copy filed by Venkateshwar Rao had satisfied the requirements of section 33 of the Representation of the People Act and therefore held that his nomination paper was improperly rejected. The result was that the election of Mohan Reddy was declared void by the Tribunal. Against the decision of the Tribunal, the appeal of Mohan Reddy v. Murlidhar Rao (A.I.R. 1959 Andhra Pradesh 485) was filed. Now this case of Mohan Reddy can be distinguished from the present case in the sense that in that case a certified copy of the original relevant entry of the roll was filed, although that copy was not considered as a one satisfying the conditions laid down in section 76 of the Evidence Act; whereas in the present case, certified copy was never filed or produced by Shri Premchand Jain. What he had filed along with his nomination papers was merely a kind of certificate in the form of Ex. P-2 which in no sense could be regarded as a true copy of the original.

13. In the case of Mohan Reddy (1959 Andhra Pradesh 485), it was observed that neither the Representation of the People Act nor the rules framed thereunder have defined what a certified copy should be; and that the said Act has never stated that the conditions laid down for a certified copy in section 76 of the Evidence Act should be complied with in the case of the certified copy to be filed before the Returning Officer; but in the same case of Mohan Reddy, it has been pointed out that what should be the meaning of a certified copy for the purpose of section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act. It has been observed in that case:—

“The Act (Representation of the People Act) or the rules framed thereunder do not define what a certified copy is. A certified copy is an authenticated copy and a certificate issued by an officer is only a written declaration of the fact that the copy is a true copy of the original. A certificate is required to assure that the copy is in accord with the original.”

14. Thus, from the above referred to observation, made in the case of Mohan Reddy, it becomes very clear that a certified copy of the relevant entry in the roll, as required by the section 33 (5) of the Representation of the People Act must be an authenticated copy with some sort of written declaration, in form of a certificate, to the effect that it is a true copy in accordance with the original. Many kinds of defects can creep in, while getting such declaration made on the copy, and those defects can be condoned and overlooked, under sub-section 4 of the section 36 of the Representation of the People Act. But what is essentially required is that it should invariably be an authenticated copy of the original. The document Ex. P-2 can, in no sense, be considered as an authenticated copy of the original, entry in the roll. It is merely a kind of certificate about the fact that Shri Premchand Jain was a voter of Lordganj ward having his name on S. No. 3131 in the voters' list. This certificate Ex. P-2 did not bear any official seal. It is an ordinary type-written document herein the designation of the officer, issuing that certificate, has been ordinarily typed as “Election Officer for Collector Jabalpur”. Thus by itself, this document Ex. P-2 is a useless piece of paper having no evidentiary value at all until duly proved according to the law. The case with a certified copy is altogether different; because by itself it has the evidentiary value and can locally be produced in proof of the contents of the electoral-rolls which are public documents.

15. It is true that the essential object of the scrutiny of the nomination papers is that the Returning Officer should be satisfied that the candidate, who is not an

elector of the constituency in question, is in fact an elector of a different constituency, and in order to enable the Returning Officer to satisfy himself of the fact that the candidate is really a voter of the different constituency, provision is made in the sub-section 6 of the section 33 of the Representation of the People Act regarding the evidence which is expedient expected from such candidate. This sub-section (5) of the section 33 of the said Act requires the candidate, who happens to be an elector of a different constituency, either to file with his nomination paper or to produce at the time of scrutiny any of the three documents namely the copy of the entire electoral roll of the different constituency, or a copy of the relevant part of that electoral roll, or a certified copy of the relevant entries of that roll. This sub-section (5) of the section 33 makes a distinction between a copy and a certified copy. If what is produced is a copy of the entire roll or of the relevant portion thereof, a mere ordinary printed copy will suffice; and in the decision of the case of Rasamma (A.I.R. 1956 Kerala 154), the meaning of such ordinary copy is given as "The word 'copy' means nothing more than a true reproduction and Whallon defines it as 'the transcript or double of an original writing'". But if what is produced is only a copy of the relevant entries in the roll, sub-section (5) requires that such copy should be a certified one and in such a case ordinary uncertified copy will not suffice. Thus, it becomes very clear that sub-section (5) of the section 33 of the Representation of the People Act insists on the production of copies either ordinary and uncertified if they are of entire roll and of the relevant part thereof or certified if they are of the relevant entries in the roll. In other words, nothing short of a copy is required for the purpose of the section 33 (5) of the Act; and the document Ex. P-2 is not at all a copy in the sense that it is not the true reproduction or double of the origin and therefore the provisions of section 35(5) of the Act cannot be said to have been complied with merely by filing the document Ex. P-2; and as such in accordance with the clause (d) of the sub-section (2) of the section 36 the nomination papers of Shri Premchand Jain were liable to be rejected.

16. It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the essential purpose of the sub-section 5 of the section 33 of the Act is to obtain, at least at the time of scrutiny of nomination papers by the Returning Officer, conclusive evidence of the fact that the name of a candidate, who happens to be an elector in a different Constituency, was really present in the electoral-roll of that Constituency and therefore any document which would serve such purpose could safely be produced in the places of the documents mentioned in that sub-section (5). It was further contended that though sub-section 7 (a) of the section 36 of the Representation of the People Act lays down that for the purpose of this section a certified copy of an entry in the electoral-roll, for the time being in force, of a constituency, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the person referred to in that entry is an elector of that constituency; but to file a certified copy of the relevant entry in the roll is not the only mode of proof of the presence of the name of the candidate in the said electoral-roll and, therefore, in this case other equally effective mode of proof was resorted to by Shri Premchand Jain who had filed a genuine certificate in the form of Ex. P-2 from the Election Officer to the effect that his (Shri Premchand Jain's) name was present on the S. No. 3131 in the voters list of Lordganj ward, Jabalpur. It was also argued, on behalf of the petitioner, that the facts that Shri Premchand Jain was an elector and that his name was present in the electoral roll of Jabalpur Constituency were never challenged; and that the only objection raised was that he failed to produce a certified copy in strict sense of the term, as mentioned in the section 33 (5) of the Act and therefore such objection was merely of a formal nature, for which the Returning Officer ought to have allowed time under the proviso to the sub-section (5) of the section 36 of the Act to rebut that formal objection.

17. I am unable to appreciate all abovementioned contentions and arguments raised on behalf of the petitioner. It is true that the main purpose of section 33 (5) of the Representation of the People Act, in insisting on the copies of the electoral-rolls or copy of the relevant entry in those rolls, is to enable the Returning Officer to satisfy himself, at the time of the scrutiny of that nomination-papers, that the name of the candidate who happened to be an elector of different constituency was present in the electoral roll of that constituency. But it should be borne in mind that in order to satisfy himself the Returning Officer has to rely on no evidence other than that mentioned in section 33 (5) of the Act. It is also true that besides the documents mentioned in section 33 (5), there can be many other ways by which the Returning Officer can satisfy himself regarding the presence of the candidate's name in the electoral roll. But whenever the statute provides a particular mode of evidence to prove or establish a particular fact, no other mode of



evidence will be of any use to prove such fact; and in holding such view I am fortified by the decision in the case of *Baburam v. Smt. Prasanni* (A.I.R. 1958 Punjab 452 and 1959 Supreme Court 93).

18. In the above referred to case of *Baburam* (1958 Punjab 452 and 1959 Supreme Court 93), the appellant *Shri Baburam* was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from Rajaund Constituency in Karnal District; and his election was challenged before the Election Tribunal by *Smt. Prasanni* on two grounds namely, that *Shri Baburam* had committed several corrupt practices; and the second ground was that the Returning Officer had improperly rejected the nomination paper of one candidate *Shri Jai Bhagwan*. The Election Tribunal found that there was no enough evidence to establish the fact that corrupt practices were committed; but held that nomination paper of *Jai Bhagwan* was improperly rejected and therefore the election of *Shri Baburam* was held void. He preferred an appeal before Punjab High Court and contended in the appeal that the Election Tribunal was in error in coming to the conclusion that the nomination paper of *Jai Bhagwan* was improperly rejected; and this contention was accepted by the High Court and the finding of the Tribunal on the point of improper rejection of nomination paper, was reversed. But the respondent *Smt. Prasanni* sought to support the order of the Election Tribunal on the ground that the election Tribunal was not justified in holding that the appellant *Shri Baburam* was not guilty of corrupt practices. This argument was also accepted by the High Court and it was held in the appeal that the appellant *Shri Baburam* was in fact guilty of corrupt practices. In the result, though the appellant *Shri Baburam* effectively succeeded in challenging the only finding recorded by the Election Tribunal against him, his appeal was not allowed because another finding which was made by the Tribunal in his favour was also reversed by the High Court. That was why the order passed by the Election Tribunal declaring the appellant's election to be void was confirmed by the High Court though on a different ground. Against the order of the High Court, the appellant *Shri Baburam* again preferred an appeal before the Supreme Court and it was contended that the finding of the High Court that the appellant has committed corrupt practice was not supported by any evidence; and that contention was accepted and finally it was held that there was no evidence to prove that the appellant had committed corrupt practice. But on behalf of the respondent *Smt. Prasanni*, it was urged that High Court was not justified in reversing the Election Tribunal's finding that the nomination paper of *Jai Bhagwan* had been improperly rejected.

19. Thus the question in the case of *Baburam v. Smt. Prasanni* (A.I.R. 1958 Punjab 452 and A.I.R. 1959 Supreme Court 93) was whether the Returning Officer was justified in rejecting the nomination paper of *Jai Bhagwan* under section 36 (2)(b) of the Representation of the People Act. The facts were that *Shri Jai Bhagwan*, who had presented his nomination paper to the Returning Officer, was not an elector in Rajaund Constituency and it was alleged that he was a voter in another Constituency. When his nomination paper was presented he did not produce a copy of the electoral roll of the said constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in the said roll; nor did he produce any of these documents on the day fixed for scrutiny. When the Returning Officer found at the time of scrutiny that *Shri Jai Bhagwan* had failed to produce any of the relevant documents mentioned in section 33 (5) he gave him at his request two hours time to produce it. *Shri Jai Bhagwan* failed to produce the document within the time allowed and therefore the Returning Officer rejected the nomination paper under clause (b) of the sub-section (2) of the section 36 of the Representation of the People Act. *Shri Jai Bhagwan* subsequently produced his affidavit before the Returning Officer to the effect that his name was entered as a voter in the list of voters, but the Returning Officer refused to consider the said affidavit. The Election Tribunal held that *Shri Jai Bhagwan* was prepared to put in an affidavit, which in fact he did later, that he was an elector in another constituency; and that in the circumstances the Returning Officer should have held an enquiry into the matter and should have allowed sufficient opportunity for the purpose; and that the time of two hours actually allowed was insufficient. In appeal, the High Court rejected the view taken by the Election Tribunal and observed (A.I.R. 1958 Punjab 452):—

"It is, therefore, clear that there was failure on the part of *Jai Bhagwan* to comply with the provisions of S. 33 contained in sub-section (5), *Mr. Aggarwal* for the appellant therefore contents that the Returning Officer had no option but to reject the nomination paper and in support, points out that without the copy of the relevant electoral roll the Returning Officer was unable to fulfil his statutory duty

of comparing the particulars of the candidate in the nomination paper with the particulars in the electoral roll.

This seems to be sound reasoning. Mr. Doabia says, on the other hand, that the production of the required copy of the electoral roll is a formality and its purpose merely is to satisfy the Returning Officer about the candidate's right to stand which could be established by production of the other evidence, and since there was no objection that Shri Jai Bhagwan was not in fact an elector in another constituency the Returning Officer need not have trouble about this matter and should have accepted the affidavit stating that the candidate was an elector in another constituency.

It is common ground that a nomination cannot be rejected merely because of a defect which is not substantial in character as is clearly indicated by sub-section (4) of Section 36. At the same time, it is agreed that in respect of certain matters form and form alone can be, and is, of vital importance and, in case Parliament has in the Act attached particular importance to form, any failure to comply with that form would be fatal.

The Supreme Court made this very clear in the case of *Rattan Anmol Singh v. Ch. Atma Ram*, AIR 1954 SC 510(A). In that case the defect was in the signatures of the proposer and Bose J. observed—

“When the law enjoins the observance of a particular formality it cannot be disregarded and the substance of the thing must be there.”

The question, therefore, is whether the Act of Parliament does or does not attach special importance to the production of a copy of the electoral roll by the time of the scrutiny at the latest. Mr. Doabia's main argument in this connection is that if Parliament had intended that on the failure of such production the nomination paper was to be rejected, it would have said so, and since there is no indication in Section 33 that a nomination is not to be considered valid without the production of the electoral roll or its copy, it should be taken that its non-production was not intended to be visited with any particular penalty.

This argument, however, overlooks what section 36 of the Act expressly provides, *namely*, the rejection of the nomination paper on failure to comply with the requirements of S. 33. Further, the absence of the relevant electoral roll completely obstructs the Returning Officer in the performance of his duty in connection with the scrutiny of nomination and it is difficult to see what the Returning Officer can do except to reject the nomination.

Mr. Doabia suggests that he can be satisfied about the eligibility of the candidate by considering other evidence, but the direction of law apparently is that he must be satisfied that the particulars in the nomination paper are the same as those entered in the electoral roll and this can only happen if the relevant electoral roll is before the Returning Officer. It seems to follow that the requirement of sub-section (5) of Section 33 of the Act is extremely important at the stage of scrutiny and failure to produce the electoral roll must be deemed a failure to comply with a substantial provision of the state.

It is significant that formerly the requirement now contained in sub-section (5) of Section 33 was differently worded and was contained in sub-section (6) thus—

“If at the time of the presentation of the nomination paper the Returning Officer finds that the name of the candidate is not registered in the electoral roll of the constituency for which he is the Returning Officer, he shall for the purposes of sub-section (5) require the person presenting the nomination paper to produce either a copy of the electoral roll in which the name of the candidate is included or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such roll.”

The burden of making good the omission was thus placed to some extent, on the Returning Officer. This burden has now been lifted from the shoulders of the Returning Officer and firmly placed on the candidate, and the latitude allowed to him is that the relevant roll

may be produced either along with the nomination paper, or later by the time of the scrutiny. The amendment indicates that an obligation has, by Parliament, been placed on the candidate to produce this particular document by a particular time and the obligation cannot be discharged in any other manner.

- (6) Mr. Doabia in this connection urged that if every omission to comply with the requirements of Section 33 of the Act is to be followed by the rejection of a nomination paper, some absurd results might follow and pointed in this connection to sub-section (4) of Section 33 which says that—

“On the presentation of a nomination paper, the Returning Officer shall satisfy himself that the names and electoral roll numbers of the candidate and his proposer as entered in the nomination paper are the same as those entered in the electoral rolls.”

and suggested that if the Returning Officer fails to do this, a necessary requirement of Section 33 will not have been complied with and the candidate's nomination paper may have to be rejected. It is unnecessary to comment on this line of reasoning except to say that it is not a reasonable way of looking at the Act, for nobody can be penalised for an omission made by another. No decided case directly bearing on the particular question before us has been mentioned, and apart from the Supreme Court decision to which I have already referred no other decision is of assistance.

On a consideration of the relevant provisions of the Act I am fully persuaded that the requirement of sub-section (5) of Section 33 of the Act is mandatory and failure to comply with it is fatal to a candidate's claim to stand for election.”

20. The view taken by the High Court (A.I.R. 1958 Punjab 452) was further confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court (A.I.R. 1959 Supreme Court 93) wherein it was observed:

“In other words, this is a case where the statute requires the candidate to produce the prescribed evidence and provides a penalty for his failure to do so. In such a case, it is difficult to appreciate the relevance or validity of the argument that the requirement of Section 33 (5) is not mandatory but is directory, because the statute itself has made it clear that failure to comply with the said requirement leads to the rejection of the nomination paper. Whenever the statute requires a particular act to be done in a particular manner and also lays down that failure to comply with the said requirement leads to a specific consequence it would be difficult to accept the argument that the failure to comply with the said requirement should lead to any other consequence.

16. It is, however, urged that the statute itself makes a distinction between defects which are of a substantial character and those which are not of a substantial character. This argument is based upon the provisions of Section 36(4) of the Act which provides that the Returning Officer shall not reject any nomination paper on the ground of any defect “which is not of a substantial character.” The failure to produce the requisite copy, it is urged, may amount to a defect but it is not a defect of a substantial character. We are not impressed by this argument. There is no doubt that the essential object of the scrutiny of nomination papers is that the Returning Officer should be satisfied that the candidate who is not an elector in the constituency in question is in fact an elector of a different constituency. The satisfaction of the Returning Officer is thus the matter of substance in these proceedings; and if the statute provides the mode in which the Returning Officer has to be satisfied by the candidate, it is that mode which the candidate must adopt. In the present case Jai Bhagwan failed to produce any of the copies prescribed and the Returning Officer was naturally not satisfied that Jai Bhagwan was an elector of a different constituency. If that in substance was the result of Jai Bhagwan's failure to produce the relevant copy the consequence prescribed by Section 36(2)(b) must inevitably follow. It is only if the Returning Officer had been

satisfied that Jai Bhagwan was an elector of a different constituency that his nomination papers could have been accepted as valid. It is well settled that the statutory requirements of election law have to be strictly observed. As observed by Mahajan C.J., who delivered the judgment of this Court in *Jagan Nath v. Jaswant Singh*, 1054 SCR 892 at pp. 895, 896 (AIR 1954 SC 210 at pp. 212, 213).

"..... an election contest is not an action at law or a suit in enquiry but is a purely statutory proceeding unknown to the common law and that the court possesses on common law power."

The learned Chief Justice has also added that—

"..... it is a sound principle of natural justice that the success of a candidate who has won at an election should not be lightly interfered with and any petition seeking such interference must strictly conform to the requirements of the law."

In this connection we may usefully refer to another decision of this Court in *Rattan Annol Singh v. Atma Ram* 1955-1 SCR 481 at p. 488 (AIR 1954 SC 510 at page 513). While dealing with the question as to whether the requirements as to attestation were of a technical or of an unsubstantial character, Bose J. observed that—

"When the law enjoins the observance of a particular formality, it cannot be disregarded and the substance of the thing must be there."

We must therefore, hold that the High Court was right in coming to the conclusion that the nomination paper of Jai Bhagwan had been validly rejected by the Returning Officer."

21. On behalf of the petitioner, reliance was placed in the decisions of four cases, namely, *S. K. Sambandhan* (A.I.R. 1954, Madras 231), *Mohan Reddy v. Murlidhar Rao* (A.I.R. 1958 Andhra Pradesh 485), *Rosamma v. Balkrishnan* (A.I.R. 1958 Kerala 154); and *N. T. Velluswami Thever* (A.I.R. 1960 Madras 201). But all these four cases are clearly distinguishable from the present case at hand in the sense that in all those four cases one of the three documents, mentioned in Section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act, was produced by the candidate whose nomination paper was rejected by the Returning Officer. In the two cases of *Sambandhan* (1954 Madras 231) and *Rosamma* (1958 Kerala 154) the candidates, whose nomination papers were rejected by the Returning Officer, had actually produced the printed copies of that portion of the electoral roll wherein their names appeared; but the Returning Officer wanted them to produce certified copies also and therefore it was held that according to the section 33(6) one of the three documents mentioned therein should be produced, and that if one document has already been produced, the Returning Officer was not authorised to demand other document also. In other words, it was held that when the candidate had already produced the printed copy of the relevant part of the electoral roll, in which their names appeared, the Returning Officer was not right to demand certified copies also. Moreover, the main question for decision in the case of *Sambandhan* (1954 Madras 231) was whether the Returning Officer had power to reject the nomination paper for the failure to comply with the provisions of Section 39(4) of the Representation of the People Act; because it was a case in connection with the election to the Legislative Council.

22. In other two cases also namely, *Mohan Reddy* (1958 Andhra Pradesh 435) and *Velluswami Thever* (A.I.R. 1960 Madras 201) the candidates, whose nomination papers were rejected by the Returning Officer, had actually produced the certified copies of the relevant entries of the electoral rolls in which their names appeared; but in the case of *Mohan Reddy* the Returning Officer rejected the nomination paper on the ground that the certified copy produced was not in accordance with the conditions given in section 76 of the Evidence Act. So it was held that there is nothing in Representation of the People Act to suggest that the certified copy, as required by Section 33(5) of the said Act, should satisfy all the requirements given in Section 76 of the Evidence Act; and it was also held that assuming that a certified copy filed under Section 33(5) of the Act should comply with the provisions of the Section 76 of the Evidence Act, the copy filed by Venkateshwar Rao, in the case of *Mohan Reddy*, was in accordance with Section 76 of the Evidence Act. In the other case of *Velluswami Thever* (1960 Madras 201) the candidate Arunachela, whose nomination paper was rejected by the Returning Officer, had also produced the certified copy of the relevant entry in the electoral roll in which his name appears, but that certified copy contained some interpolation and scoring of some letters and merely on this

ground the certified copy was not considered as valid and therefore the Returning Officer had rejected his nomination paper. In the appeal before the High Court, it was held:—

"That sub-section says that the Returning Officer shall not reject any nomination paper on the ground of any defect which is not of a substantial character. Now it is obvious that the object of Section 33 sub-section (5) of the Act is that there should be evidence that the candidate in question is an elector of a different constituency. If that fact is reasonably clear and what purports to be a certified copy of the relevant entry relating to him has been filed—any defect in the copy, even if it is a defect which consisted in an interpolation or a scoring off any part of the copy, will not amount to a defect of a substantial character. We agree with the Tribunal that Arunachala's nomination need not be rejected on this ground."

23. On behalf of the petitioner, it was contended that at the time of the scrutiny, the facts that Shri Premchand Jain was an elector in Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency and that his name was present in the electoral roll of Lordganj ward of that Constituency, were never challenged and therefore the certificate Ex. P-2 filed by Shri Premchand Jain, was enough for the Returning Officer to satisfy himself that Shri Premchand Jain was really an enrolled voter in Jabalpur constituency. It was argued that under such circumstances, the Returning Officer could have himself sent for a copy of the relevant electoral-roll, in order to satisfy himself still further that Shri Premchand Jain was an enrolled voter in Lordganj ward of Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency; and that under the proviso to the section 36(5) of the Representation of the People Act, the Returning Officer should have postponed his decision to the date not later than the next day but one following the date fixed for the scrutiny; and thus he should have allowed time to Shri Premchand Jain to rebut the objection made against the acceptance of his nomination papers. But I find that all these contentions and arguments have no force.

24. The objection raised at the time of the scrutiny was that Shri Premchand Jain had failed to comply with the provisions made in Section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act and as such, his nomination papers were liable to be rejected under Section 36(2) of that Act. In the presence of such objection, there was no need to raise any further objection challenging the fact that Shri Premchand Jain was an enrolled elector in Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency, because the very objection that he had failed to comply with the conditions laid down in Section 33(5), was enough to get his nomination papers rejected under Section 36(2) of the Act. Thus I find that the question whether Shri Premchand Jain was really an enrolled elector in Jabalpur Constituency, does not arise here and therefore it is needless to decide such question in connection with this election petition.

25. As regards the contention that under the proviso to the Section 36(5) of the Representation of the People Act, Shri Premchand Jain should have been allowed time to rebut the objection; I find that there was no ground or occasion for the Returning Officer to allow any time to Shri Premchand Jain. From the statements of the petitioner's witnesses namely, Shri Hazarilal Maste, P.W. 2, and Madanlal, P.W. 4, it becomes clear that Shri Premchand Jain himself was absent at the time of scrutiny; and that there was no one present on his behalf who was competent to meet the objection raised by Shri H. V. Kamath against the acceptance of the nomination paper of Shri Premchand Jain. The two witnesses Shri Maste, P.W. 2, and Shri Madanlal, P.W. 4, have stated that they were present at the time of scrutiny because they were asked by Shri Premchand Jain to be present there to make arrangement for engaging any lawyer if need arose; but there is nothing to show that they were competent to meet the objection raised against the acceptance of Shri Premchand Jain's nomination papers. Moreover, from the statement of Shri Maste, P.W.2, it appears that at the time of scrutiny he could hear Shri H. V. Kamath making some objection against the nomination papers of Shri Premchand Jain, but he (Shri Maste) did not make any effort to meet that objection on behalf of Shri Jain. Shri Maste, P.W. 2, has stated that he did not tell anything to the Returning Officer because he was waiting for the Returning Officer to ask somebody to say something on behalf of Shri Premchand Jain. This sort of explanation is not at all tenable. Both the witnesses have stated that the Returning Officer did not call any one to meet the objection raised against the nomination papers of Shri Premchand Jain; but such statements do not appear to be correct. The petitioner's witness Shri Karansingh Tumar, P.W. 7, has clearly stated that at the time of scrutiny, the

Returning Officer had taken out for consideration the nomination papers of every candidate, one after the other; and that the Returning Officer used to declare the name of the candidate when his nomination papers were taken out for consideration; and that after declaring the name of such candidate the people, who wanted to make objection against that candidate, used to come forward and make the objection. Shri Dube, who has been examined by the respondent, has stated that he had worked as Assistant to the Returning Officer and was present at the time of the scrutiny; and according to his statement when the Returning Officer took up the nomination papers of Shri Premchand Jain for scrutiny, he (Returning Officer) had made it known to all, who were present there, that he was going to scrutinise the nomination papers of Shri Premchand Jain. Thus I find that there was no occasion at all for the Returning Officer to adjourn the proceedings of the scrutiny of Shri Premchand Jain's nomination papers as provided in the proviso to the section 36(5) of the Representation of the People Act.

26. From all the observations made in foregoing paragraphs, I find that the requirement of Section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act was mandatory; and that any failure to comply with the said requirement was sufficient for the rejection of the nomination paper. I also find that the certificate Ex. P-2, filed by Shri Premchand Jain, could not be regarded as a certified copy of the relevant entries in the electoral-roll, and that such certificate Ex. P-2, could not, in any way, serve the purpose of a certified copy as was required under Section 33(5) of the said Act and, therefore, Shri Premchand Jain's failure to produce any of the three documents mentioned in the Section 33(5) was fatal to the acceptance of his nomination papers; and as such, his nomination papers were rightly and properly rejected by the Returning Officer. So the issues Nos. 2 to 6 are hereby decided accordingly against the petitioner.

27. *Issues Nos. 7 to 11.*—In this bye-election the new method of casting votes, by means of marking the ballot papers, was followed; and this new method was provided in the rules Nos. 41-A to 41-J of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules 1956. By means of amendment, these rules Nos. 41-A to 41-J were introduced after the rule 41 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules. The petitioner has challenged the election of the respondent on other two grounds also. One ground was that these rules 41-A to 41-J, which provided the new method of voting by marking the ballot papers, were not introduced in accordance with the provisions of section 169(3) of the Representation of the People Act which required that these rules, as soon as they were made, should have been laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament, in order to enable the Houses to make modification during the session in which they were laid or the session immediately following. It was contended that these rules 41-A to 41-J were not laid, as was required by the Section 169(3), either directly or through the Central Government of India, before both the Houses of Parliament. The other ground on which the election of the respondent has been challenged was that no wide and proper publicity was given to this new method of casting votes by marking ballot papers and, therefore, the new change in the method of voting had created great confusion in the minds of the voters, on account of which 6,967 electors were deprived of a proper opportunity of casting their votes. In connection of the pleadings of the parties regarding these two grounds, issues Nos. 7 to 11 were framed.

28. The petitioner has failed to adduce any evidence in support of his contention that the rules 41-A to 41-J were not introduced in accordance with the requirement provided in Section 169(3) of the Representation of the People Act. On the other hand printed copies of the "Official Reports" Ex. R-5 and Ex. R-6, respectively of the proceedings of Rajsabha (Council of State) and Lok Sabha (House of People), were filed in evidence on behalf of the respondent. The rules 41-A to 41-J were notified in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1993 A, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Ex. R-3 dated 18th June, 1957. On the column No. 3828 of Ex. P-6 (Official Report of debates in Lok Sabha) and on column No. 514 of Ex. P-3 (Official Report of the debates in Rajya Sabha), it is found that the copy of the said Notification No. S.R.O. 1993-A was laid before both the Houses of the Parliament, as was required by Section 169(3) of the Representation of the People Act. Thus it is clear that the rules 41-A to 41-J were properly and legally introduced in the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, after observing duly all the requirements provided in Section 169(3) of the Representation of the People Act. It was also contended that the new system of casting votes, by means of marking the ballot-papers, was in total contravention of the rules 21, 23, 33, 31

and 36 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules. This contention is found to be without substance; because the new method of casting votes was provided by means of introducing fresh rules Nos. 41-A to 41-J and therefore I fail to understand how these rules came in conflict with the rules Nos. 21, 23, 33, 31 and 36 which contained the old method of casting votes.

29. The only remaining ground, on which the election of the respondent has been challenged, was that no wide and proper publicity was given to the new method of casting votes which was followed in the bye-election; and as such, the new change in the method of casting votes, had created much confusion in the minds of the voters of the entire Constituency, on account of which 6967 voters could not cast their votes properly. The only evidence, in support of this ground, consists of the statements of the petitioner (Shri Vinayakumar Diwan, P.W. 5) himself and of his two witnesses *namely*, Shri Nandkumar, P.W. 6, and Shri Karansingh Tomar, P.W. 7. The petitioner Shri Vinayakumar Diwan, P.W. 5, has stated that in his circle, which was the revenue circle of Babai, he found that no publicity was given to the new system of voting. But in his cross-examination, he has admitted. That the revenue circle of Babai had nearly 110 villages; and that he had visited only 8 villages and, therefore, he had no definite knowledge of the situation prevailing in the remaining villages. His further statement is "Some of my friends informed me that many voters were feeling great difficulty in casting votes on account of the new system introduced. And therefore, I have stated that no proper publicity was given to this new system." Thus it is clear that the petitioner's inference regarding inadequate publicity, was based merely of the hearsay account given to him by his friends.

30. According to the statement of Shri Nand Kumar Desai, P.W. 6, he had the occasion to visit only 20 to 25 villages where he could feel that much time was required to explain to the illiterate villagers the correct way of casting votes according to the new system, because they were well-acquainted with the old system of voting. This witness has clearly stated further that he did not try to make any enquiry whether enough publicity was made, on behalf of the Government, among the people of these villages, regarding the new system of voting. According to his statement he has inferred that no enough publicity was made, merely on the ground that in 20 to 25 villages, he had visited, he could feel that the majority of people there were ignorant of the new system of voting. The remaining witness Shri Karansingh Tomar, P.W. 7, has stated that the people of the villages, he had visited, had told him that no publicity of the new method of voting was made. Thus his inference about the inadequate publicity was also based on hearsay account given to him by certain people of the villages. In his cross-examination, Shri Tomar, P.W. 7, had to admit that mock-election was held wherein new method of casting votes was demonstrated, and that the mock-election was held with the view to acquaint the persons with the method according to which votes were to be casted. Thus, it becomes very clear that the evidence adduced by the petitioner, in support of his contention of inadequate publicity, is altogether vague and unconvincing.

31. Shri Madhusudan Dube, who had worked as Assistant Returning Officer and Election Officer during the last bye-election, has been examined on behalf of the respondent. According to the statement of Shri Dube, R.W. 1, it is found that all possible efforts were made to explain and demonstrate the new method of voting, to the people in the Constituency. Moreover, the result of the bye-election does not at all support the contention that majority of the voters remained ignorant of the new method of casting votes. Admittedly, the result of the election was as under:—

Name of the Candidate	Number of the votes polled.
1. Shri Raghunath Singh Kiledar . . . . .	45,321
2. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath . . . . .	40,318
3. Shri Nandlal Sharma . . . . .	21,988
4. Invalid votes . . . . .	6,967
TOTAL . . . . .	114,594

32. From the above referred to table, showing the result of the election, it is clear that 1,14,594 voters had appeared to cast their votes; and that only 6,967 votes were found invalid. This means that 1,07,627 voters could correctly cast their votes according to the new method of voting. In other words, no confusion of any kind was created in the minds of those 1,07,627 voters, on account of new change in the method of voting. From these figures, it appears that more than 93 per cent of the voters, who had exercised their votes, could cast their votes properly according to the new method. There is no evidence at all to show how many voters had abstained themselves from casting their votes, merely on account of the difficulty they felt about the new method of voting. Thus considering the result of the election, it is found that majority of the voters, who had exercised their votes, were fully acquainted with the new system of casting votes and therefore it cannot be said that no wide publicity was given to that system. It is true that the voters were well-acquainted with the old method of casting votes, which they had followed in last two general elections; and as such, many of them did not find it easy to understand the new method of voting by means of marking the ballot papers and, therefore, 6,917 votes were found to be invalid. It is also true that this figure of invalid votes appears to be somewhat unusual as compared with the figures of invalid votes found in all the previous election; but this cannot be a ground for declaring the election void. The result is that all the issues Nos. 7 to 11 are hereby decided accordingly against the petitioner.

33. *Issues Nos. 12 and 13.*—All the three grounds, on the basis of which the election of the respondent was challenged, have not been substantiated and, therefore, the election of the respondent is not at all liable to be declared void. The result in that election petition fails and thus both the issues Nos. 12 and 13 are divided accordingly.

34. For all the reasons stated above, the election petition is dismissed with costs. The petitioner shall pay Rs. 250/- inclusive of counsel's fee to the respondent.

(Schedule of costs attached.)

The 27th June, 1960.

Sd./- S. M. PAGNIS,

District and Sessions Judge and Member,  
Election Tribunal, Hoshangabad.

#### SCHEDULE OF COSTS

Petitioner		Respondent	
1. Stamp for application and affidavit.	Rs. 7 0 0	Stamp for powers	1 0 0
2. Stamp for powers	2 0 0	Stamp for exhibit	..
3. Stamp for exhibits	1 14 0	Stamp for petition	5 0 0
4. Pleader's fee*	100 0 0	Pleader's fee*	250 0 0
5. Subsistence for witnesses	127 4 0	Subsistence for witnesses	6 8 0
6. Service of process	19 6 0	Service of process	1 8 0
7. Copying fee	6 0 0	Certificate filed for Rs. 500	..
*Certificate filed for Rs. 100 only.			
TOTAL	263 0 0	TOTAL	264 0 0

The 27th June 1960. ..

Sd/- S. M. PAGNIS,  
District & Sessions Judge &  
Member, Election Tribunal  
Hoshangabad.

[No. 82/2/59/14158.]

By order,  
C. B. LAL, Under Secy.



**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS***New Delhi, the 22nd July 1960*

**S.O. 1842.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following further amendment in the Schedule to the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.R.O. 607, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In Part III of the said Schedule, against the entry "Central Secretariat Clerical Service, Grades I and II" in column 1 and the entry "(e) Prime Minister's Secretariat" in column 3, for the entry "President" in column 5, the entry "Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 7/8/60-Ests(A).]

B. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE****(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 23rd July 1960*

**S.O. 1843.**—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (XVIII of 1944), and in supersession of all previous Notifications issued on the subject in so far as they relate to Government Securities as defined in the said Act and issued by the Central Government, the Central Government is pleased to declare that the said sub-section shall apply to the following public offices, namely:—

**PUBLIC OFFICES CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Accountants General.

Accounts Officers of Railways under construction.

Air Officer Commanding Headquarters, No. 1 Group.

Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, I.A.F., Headquarters, Bangalore.

Air Officer Commanding-in-chief Headquarters Operational Command, I.A.F., Palam.

Air Officer-in-charge, Administration, Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

Air Officer-in-charge, Maintenance, Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

Assistant Director of Hygiene.

Assistant Directors of Medical Services.

Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport.

Assistant Directors General, Ordnance Factories.

Assistant Directors of Ordnance Services, Areas.

Assistant Director, Remount, Veterinary and Farms.

Assistant Inspectors of General Stores.

Assistant Salt Commissioner.

Brigadiers, A.O.C. at Headquarters Commands.

Brigadier, A.S.C. Commands.

Brigadiers, E.M.E. at Headquarters Commands.

Captain Superintendent, I.N. Dockyard, Bombay.

Chairman, Central Tractor Organisation, New Delhi.

Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing), New Delhi.

Chairman, Coal Mines, Labour Housing Board.

Chief Accountant, Vizagapatam Port, Vizagapatam.

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Chief Accounts Officers, Collectorate of Central Excise.  
 Chief Accounts Officer of Customs, Bombay.  
 Chief Commissioners.  
 Chief Controller of Telegraphs Stores.  
 Chief Controller, Research and Development.  
 Chief Director, Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati.  
 Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.  
 Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi.  
 Chief Engineers, Central P.W.D.  
 Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project.  
 Chief Engineers, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands.  
 Chief Inspector, Chief Inspectorate of General Stores.  
 Chief Inspector, Chief Inspectorate of Textiles and Clothing.  
 Chief Inspector, Inspectorate of Electronics Equipment.  
 Chief Inspector of Military Explosives.  
 Chief Ordnance Officers, Ordnance Depots.  
 Chief Research Officer-in-charge, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Madapam.  
 Chief Research Officer-in-charge, Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, Calcutta.  
 Chief Research Officer-in-charge, Marine Fisheries Research Station, Madras.  
 Chief Superintendent of Development, Technical Development Establishment.  
 Collectors/Deputy Collectors/Assistant Collectors/Superintendents of Central Excise.  
 Collectors of Customs.  
 Commandant, Armed Forces, Medical College, Poona.  
 Commandant, Army Ordnance Corps Centre.  
 Commandant, Army Ordnance Corps School.  
 Commandant, Border Scouts.  
 Commandant, E.M.E., Centre.  
 Commandant, E.M.E., School.  
 Commandant, Central Ordnance Depots/Central Ammunition Depots.  
 Commandant, Land/Air-Welfare School.  
 Commander, A.S.C. Areas/Division/Independent Sub-Area/Corps Troops.  
 Commander, Artillery Brigade.  
 Commanders, A.O.C. Division.  
 Commander Corps, Artillery Brigade.  
 Commander of a Division/Area.  
 Commander (Indep) Artillery Brigade.  
 Commander of a Brigade/Bridge/Area/sub-area/Independent Sub-Area/Base.  
 Commander of a Corps.  
 Commander of a District.  
 Commander of an Independent Brigade Group.  
 Commander of a L&G Area/Theatre.  
 Commanders, Works Engineers Military Engineering Services.  
 Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi.  
 Commissioner for Workman's Compensation.  
 Commissioners of Income-tax.  
 Commodore-in-charge, Bombay.

Commodore-in-charge, Cochin.  
Comptroller & Auditor General.  
Controller of Armament Inspection.  
Controller of Engineering and Vehicles.  
Controller General of Defence Accounts, New Delhi.  
Controller of Defence Accounts, Eastern Command, Meerut.  
Controller of Defence Accounts, Western Command, Meerut.  
Controller of Defence Accounts, Southern Command, Poona.  
Controller of Defence Accounts (Other Ranks), Secunderabad.  
Controller of Defence Accounts (Officers), Poona.  
Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad.  
Controller of Defence Accounts, (Factories), Calcutta.  
Controller of Defence Accounts (Air Force), Dehradun.  
Controller of Defence Accounts (Navy), Bombay.  
Controllers of Estate Duty.  
Controllers of Telegraphs Stores.  
Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay.  
Custodian of Evacuee Property and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Ajmer.  
Dean, Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee.  
Deputy Assistant Director General, Medical Store Depot, Bombay.  
Deputy Assistant Director General, Medical Store Depot, Calcutta.  
Deputy Assistant Director General, Medical Store Depot, Karnal.  
Deputy Assistant Director General, Medical Store Depot, Madras.  
Deputy Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport, Brigade Area/  
Sub-Area/Independent Sub-Area/Administrative Commandants/Base.  
Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay.  
Deputy Director General of Food, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.  
Deputy Directors General, Ordnance Factories.  
Deputy Directors of Medical Services (Commands).  
Deputy Directors of Supplies and Transport.  
Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Ganga Bridge  
Project.  
Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Integral Coach  
Factory, Perambur, Madras.  
Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Loco Component  
Works.  
Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Ghazipur.  
Deputy Salt Commissioner.  
Deputy Sea Transport Officer, Bombay.  
Development Commissioner, Kandla, (Kutch).  
Director, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.  
Director, B.C.G. Laboratory, Guindy, Madras.  
Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.  
Director, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.  
Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.  
Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.  
Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.  
Director (Co-ordination and Statistics), Directorate General of Supplies and  
Disposals, New Delhi.  
Director, Department of Anthropology.  
Director General, Armed Forces, Medical Services.  
Director General, All India Radio.  
Director General of Archaeology in India.

Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.  
Director General of Food, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.  
Director General of Health Services.  
Director General of Lighthouses and Lightships, New Delhi.  
Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.  
Director General of Overseas Communications Service, Bombay.  
Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.  
Director General, Ordnance Factories.  
Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute.  
Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar/Mukteswar.  
Director, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.  
Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.  
Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity.  
Heads of all the National Laboratories Institutes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.  
Director of Audit, Defence Services.  
Director of Audit, Food, Rehabilitation, Supply, Commerce, Steel and Mines.  
Director of Archives, Government of India.  
Director of Artillery.  
Director of Commerical Audit.  
Director of Dairy Research, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.  
Director of Inspection (Customs and Central Excise), New Delhi.  
Director of Inspection (Income tax), New Delhi.  
Director of Inspection (Investigation), New Delhi.  
Director of Mechanical Engineering.  
Director of Medical Services (Army).  
Director of Ordnance Services.  
Director of Research and Development (General).  
Director of Signals, Army Headquarters.  
Director of Stores, Naval Headquarters.  
Director of Supplies (Textiles), Bombay.  
Director of Supplies and Disposals.  
Director of Supplies & Transport.  
Director of Technical Development & Production (Air).  
Director, Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi.  
Director, Territorial Army.  
Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.  
District Managers, Telephones.  
District Remount Officer, Army Horse and Mule Breeding Area.  
Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs.  
Embassy of India, Baghdad.  
Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of Indian Railways.  
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Railway Electrification, Calcutta.  
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, S.E. Railway, Construction.  
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.  
Garrison Engineers.  
General Manager, Posts & Telegraphs Workshops, Calcutta.  
General Managers, Telephones.  
Inspector/Assistant Inspector of General Stores.

Inspector of Metal and Steel.  
Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.  
Joint Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna.  
Joint Director (Food), Ministry of Food and Agriculture.  
Librarian, National Library.  
Manager, Military Farms.  
Managers of Telegraph Workshops (including Manager, Bombay Telephone Workshops).  
Master, Assay Department and Silver Refinery Project, Calcutta.  
Master-General of the Ordnance.  
Master, India Security Press.  
Masters of Mint.  
Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Mental Diseases, P.O. Kanke, Ranchi.  
Military Secretary to the President of India.  
Narcotics Commissioner, Simla.  
Naval Officer-in-charge of a Port.  
Naval Stores Officer, Bombay.  
Officer Commanding a Remount Depot.  
Officer Commanding a Unit specified in Annexure 'A'.  
Officers Commanding, Army/Command/Combined/Engineering Equipment/Station Workshop, E.M.E.  
Officers Commanding, Engineer Stores Depots.  
Officer Commanding Experimental Station.  
Officer Commanding Station, Gwalior.  
Officer Commanding Units specified in Annexure 'B'.  
Officer Commanding Units specified in Annexure 'C'.  
Officer Commanding Jaisalmer Risala and Camel Battery.  
Officer-in-charge, Army Service Corps Records.  
Officer-in-charge Clothing Inspection Depot.  
Officer-in-charge, Construction, India Govt. Mint, Alipur.  
Officer-in-charge, Court of Wards, Ajmer-Merwara.  
Officer-in-charge, Defence Science Laboratory, New Delhi.  
Officer-in-charge, E.M.E. Records.  
Officer-in-charge of any Ordnance or Clothing Factory.  
Official Assignees.  
Official Liquidators.  
Officers Commanding Ordnance Depots.  
Pay and Accounts Officer, Ministry of W., H. & S.  
Pay and Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.  
Pay and Accounts Officer, Ministry of Rehabilitation.  
Post Masters-General (including Director of Posts and Telegraphs).  
President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehradun.  
President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay.  
Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.  
Principal, College of Nursing, New Delhi.  
Principal, Medical College, Pondicherry.  
Principal, Sea Transport Officer, India.  
Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.  
Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.  
Protector of Emigrants, Madras.  
Protector of Emigrants, Nagapattinam.  
Regional Director (Food), Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Registrar, Defence Science Organisation.  
 Registrar, Supreme Court of India  
 Resident Naval Officer at a Port.  
 Salt Commissioner.  
 Sea Transport Officer at a Port.  
 Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.  
 Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.  
 Secretary, Railway Board.  
 Secretaries to the Government of India.  
 Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Calcutta.  
 Superintendent of any Ordnance or Clothing Factory.  
 Superintendent of Development, Technical Development Establishments.  
 Superintendent of Development, Defence Research Laboratory (Stores).  
 Superintendent-in-charge, Electronics Research and Development Establishment.  
 Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D.  
 Superintending Surveyor of Works, C.P.W.D.  
 Supply Officer-in-charge, I.N. Pay Officer, Bombay.  
 Surveyor-General of India.  
 Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

#### PUBLIC OFFICES CONCERNING THE STATE GOVTS.

Accounts Officers and Chief Accountants, Government Electricity Department, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Accounts Officers and Chief Accountants of the Electricity Department, Madras.  
 Accounts Officer, Directorate of Industries, Bombay.  
 Accounts Officer, High Court, Maharashtra.  
 Additional Controller of Stores, Punjab.  
 Additional Director of Fire Services, Hyderabad.  
 Additional District Deputy Commissioners, Bihar.  
 Additional District Magistrates, Bihar.  
 Additional Director, National Employment Service, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Administrative Medical Officer, Homoeopathic Hospitals, Bombay.  
 Administrative Officer, Cochin Harbour.  
 Administrator General and Official Trustee, Punjab.  
 Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
 Agricultural Economist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
 Agricultural Engineer, Bihar.  
 Agricultural Entomologist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
 Agronomist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
 Architect to Government, Bombay.  
 Assistant Inspectors-General of Police.  
 Assistant Special Officers, Indian Medicine Department, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Basic Education Officers, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Cane Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Chairman, Electricity Board, Rajasthan.  
 Chairman, Executive Committee of the Maharashtra State Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Board.  
 Chairman, Jagirdars' Debt Settlement Board, Hyderabad.  
 Charity Commissioner, Bombay.  
 Chief Accounts Officer, Koyna Project, Koyna.

Chief Accounts Officer of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Bihar.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay.  
Chief Conservator of Forests/Conservators of Forests/Divisional Forest Officers, Himachal Pradesh.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Uttar Pradesh.  
Chief Conservator of Forests, Srinagar.  
Chief Controller of Accounts, Govt. Electricity Department, Andhra Pradesh.  
Chief Electrical Inspector to the Government of Madras.  
Chief Electrical Inspector to Government and Secretary, Licensing Board, Hyderabad.  
Chief Engineers, Andhra Pradesh.  
Chief Engineers, Bihar.  
Chief Engineers, Maharashtra.  
Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras.  
Chief Engineer, Madras Highway Department.  
Chief Engineers, Madras, P.W.D.  
Chief Engineers, Orissa.  
Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering, West Bengal.  
Chief Engineers, Punjab.  
Chief Engineers (P.W.D. and Irrigation), Rajasthan.  
Chief Engineers, Uttar Pradesh.  
Chief Inspector for Secondary Education, West Bengal.  
Chief Inspector for Women's Education, West Bengal.  
Chief Inspector of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service, Madras.  
Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Poona.  
Chief Medical Officers, Maharashtra State.  
Chief Secretaries or Secretaries to all States and Union Territories.  
Civil Judges (Senior Division), Maharashtra State.  
Civil Surgeons, Maharashtra State.  
Civil Surgeons, Madhya Pradesh.  
Civil & Sessions Judges, Uttar Pradesh.  
Collectors.  
Collectors and Presidents, District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.  
Collector of Commercial Taxes, Orissa.  
Commandants, Armed Police Battalions, West Bengal.  
Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, West Bengal.  
Commandant, Industrial Area Research Force, West Bengal.  
Commandants of Andhra Pradesh Special Police.  
Commissioner, Civil Supplies, Andhra Pradesh.  
Commissioner, Excise and Taxation, Rajasthan.  
Commissioner for taking accounts, High Court, Maharashtra.  
Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Kerala.  
Commissioners of a Division.  
Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Orissa.  
Commissioner of Excise, Madhya Pradesh.  
Commissioner of Excise, West Bengal.

Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh.  
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.  
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.  
Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra State, Bombay.  
Commissioner of Sales Tax, Eastern Division Headquarters, Nagpur.  
Conservator-General of Forests, West Bengal.  
Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh.  
Conservator of Forests, Bihar.  
Conservator of Forests, Orissa.  
Conservators of Forests, Maharashtra State.  
Conservators of Forests, Madras.  
Conservators of Forests, Punjab.  
Conservators of Forests, Uttar Pradesh.  
Controller of Printing & Stationery, Punjab.  
Controller of Salt Revenue, Madras.  
Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore.  
Controller of Stores, Punjab.  
Cotton Specialist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Surat.  
Court Receiver High Court, Maharashtra.  
Dean, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.  
Dean, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.  
Deputy Chief Engineer, Uttar Pradesh, Public Works Department.  
Deputy Commissioners of Sales Tax, Maharashtra State.  
Deputy Conservators of Forests, Punjab.  
Deputy Directors of Education, Bihar.  
Deputy Directors of Education, Uttar Pradesh.  
Deputy Director of Industries (Stores Purchase), Maharashtra State.  
Deputy Directors of Public Instructions, Andhra Pradesh.  
Deputy Director/Officer-in-Charge, Purchases Organisation/Officer-in-Charge, Sales Organisation, Government Cement Factory, Churk, Mirzapur.  
Deputy Excise Commissioners, Andhra Pradesh.  
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.  
Deputy Inspectors of Schools.  
Deputy Registrar, High Court of Andhra Pradesh.  
Deputy Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, Lucknow Bench.  
Deputy Sales Tax Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.  
Director, Central Stores, Purchase Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.  
Director Cinchona Department, Madras.  
Director, Civil Supplies, Andhra Pradesh.  
Director, Development Department, Chawls, Bombay.  
Director General of Transportation, West Bengal.  
Director, Government Cement Factory, Churk, U.P.  
Director, Haffkin Institute, Bombay.  
Director, Mines and Geology, Andhra Pradesh.  
Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan.  
Director of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh.  
Director of Agriculture, Bihar.  
Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh.  
Director of Agriculture, Madras.



Director of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.  
 Director of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Animal Husbandry, Bombay.  
 Director of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts) and Deputy Secretary to the  
 Government of Maharashtra, Finance Department (Civil Supplies).  
 Director of Colonisation, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Director of Education, Maharashtra State.  
 Director of Education, Delhi.  
 Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Director of Endowments, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Excise and Prohibition, Maharashtra.  
 Director of Fisheries, Madras.  
 Director of Fisheries, West Bengal.  
 Director of Forests, Orissa.  
 Director of Government Printing and Stationery, Maharashtra.  
 Director of Government Transport, Madras.  
 Director of Health Services, Bihar.  
 Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh.  
 Director of Health Services, West Bengal.  
 Director of Industries and Central Purchasing Officer, Maharashtra.  
 Director of Industries and Commerce, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.  
 Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh.  
 Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Director of Khadi, Madras.  
 Director of Medical College, Nova Goa.  
 Director of Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Medical Services, Madras.  
 Director of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Director of Printing, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Public Health, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Directors of Public Instruction.  
 Director of Social Welfare, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
 Director of Stationery, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra.  
 Director of Technical Education, Madras.  
 Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Andhra Pradesh.  
 Director, Public Works Department, Pondicherry.  
 District Agricultural Officers, Andhra Pradesh.  
 District Agricultural Officers, Madras.  
 District Educational Officers, Andhra Pradesh.  
 District Education Officers, Madras State.  
 District Inspectors of Schools, Madhya Pradesh.  
 District Inspectors of Schools, Uttar Pradesh.  
 District Judges.  
 District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners.  
 District Medical Officers, Andhra Pradesh.

District Medical Officers, Maharashtra State.  
District Medical Officers, Madras State.  
District or Divisional Forest Officers.  
Divisional Engineers, Andhra Pradesh.  
Divisional Engineers, Madras Highways Department.  
Divisional Inspectors of Schools, Andhra Pradesh.  
Divisional Superintendent of Education, Madhya Pradesh.  
Economist Botanist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
Education Inspectors of Districts, Maharashtra State.  
Educational Inspectresses of Girls Schools, Maharashtra State.  
Electrical Engineers, Andhra Pradesh.  
Electrical Engineer to the Government of Maharashtra.  
Electrical Inspector, Orissa.  
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Andhra Pradesh.  
Examiner of Local Funds, Madras.  
Excise Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh.  
Excise Commissioner, Orissa.  
Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.  
**Executive Engineers.**  
Executive Officer, Kanpur Electric Supply Administration.  
Export Trade Controller, Bombay.  
Export Trade Controller, Calcutta.  
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Hirakud Dam Project.  
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Nagarjunasagar Project.  
Financial Adviser-Cum-Chief Accounts Officer, Kosi Project.  
Forest Utilisation Officer, Madras.  
General Manager, Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration.  
General Superintendent, Public Works, Workshops Stores, Madras.  
Headmasters of Government Secondary Schools and Training Schools, Maharashtra State.  
Headmasters of Government Schools, Orissa.  
Headmasters, Patwardhan High School, Nagpur and Government High School, Bhandhara.  
Headmasters and Headmistresses of Government High Schools in Madras State.  
Headmistresses and Headmasters of Government High Schools and Training Schools, Andhra Pradesh.  
Headmistresses, Government Girls High Schools, Madhya Pradesh.  
Headmistresses of Government Secondary Schools, Maharashtra State.  
Heads of regional offices of the Department of Technical Education, Maharashtra State.  
Horticulturist, Agricultural Deptt., Maharashtra State, Poona.  
Horticulturist, Citrus Die-Back Scheme.  
Horticulturist, Citrus Fruit Research Scheme, Nagpur.  
Inspector General of Local Administration, Andhra Pradesh.  
Inspectors General of Police.  
Inspectors General of Prisons.  
Inspectors General of Registration.  
Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, Andhra Pradesh.  
Inspectors of Schools.  
Jagir Administrator, Andhra Pradesh.  
Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes), Madras.

Joint Secretaries to the Government of West Bengal.  
Judges, Small Causes Courts.  
Judicial Officer-in-charge, Excise, Mhow.  
Judicial Officer-in-charge, Excise, Neemuch.  
Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.  
Librarian, Andhra State Regional Library, Visakhapatnam.  
Local Excise Authority, Nowgong.  
Medical Officers in Charge of Government Hospitals in Maharashtra State.  
Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa.  
Millets Specialist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Parbhani.  
Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay.  
Nazim, Atiyat.  
Nazim, Court of Wards, Andhra Pradesh.  
Officer-in-charge (Court of Wards), Estate Shri Vicarulumra.  
Official Receiver, Calcutta High Court.  
Official Receiver, Madras High Court.  
Oilseeds Specialists, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.  
Plant Pathologist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.  
Police Surgeon, Bombay.  
Port Health Officer, Bombay.  
Port Health Officer, Calcutta.  
Port Health Officers, Madras State.  
Power Alcohol Authority, Uttar Pradesh.  
President, Board of Revenue, Madhya Pradesh.  
Presiding Officer of a Court of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction.  
Principal and Superintendent, Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Andhra Pradesh.  
Principal and Superintendent, Nizamia Tibbi College and Nizamia General Hospital.  
Principal, King George's School, Ajmer.  
Principals of Government Agricultural Colleges, Maharashtra State.  
Principals of Government Arts, Science and Professional Colleges and Polytechnics, Maharashtra State.  
Principals of Government Colleges, Andhra Pradesh.  
Principals of Government Colleges, Madhya Pradesh.  
Principals of Government Colleges, Orissa.  
Principals of Government Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics, Maharashtra State.  
Principals of Government Schools and Colleges, Madras State.  
Principals of Police Training Colleges, Andhra Pradesh.  
Principals, Police Training Colleges, West Bengal.  
Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.  
Principal Port Officer and Engineer, Gujarat State, Rajkot.  
Principal, Veterinary College, Mathura.  
Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Maharashtra.  
Public Health Engineer to Government of Maharashtra.  
Public Health Engineers, Orissa.  
Radio Engineer, Andhra Pradesh.  
Regional Commissioners.  
Regional Deputy Directors of Education, Maharashtra State.  
Regional Food Controllers in Uttar Pradesh.

Regional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.  
Registrar, Bombay City Civil Court.  
Registrar, City Civil & Sessions Courts, Calcutta.  
Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Madhya Pradesh.  
Registrar Cooperative Societies, Madras.  
Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh.  
Registrars of all Presidency Courts of Small Causes.  
Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Andhra Pradesh.  
Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Orissa.  
Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Director of Agriculture, Marketing and Rural Finance, Poona.  
Registrars of High Courts.  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bihar.  
Registrar of Public and Parsi Public Trusts in the Maharashtra State.  
Registrar, Testamentary and Admiralty Jurisdiction, High Court, Maharashtra.  
Research Engineer, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State..  
Resident Engineers, Electricity Branch, Punjab.  
Revenue Divisional Commissioners, Orissa.  
Revenue Officer, Electricity Branch, Punjab.  
Rice Specialist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Karjat.  
Sales Tax Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.  
Sanitary Engineer, Andhra Pradesh.  
Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras.  
Secretary, Andhra State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board.  
Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Andhra Pradesh.  
Secretary, Cantonment Boards, Punjab.  
Secretary, Court of Wards in Uttar Pradesh.  
Secretary, High School Education Board, Madhya Pradesh.  
Secretary, Mysore State Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Bangalore.  
Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue.  
Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Andhra Pradesh.  
Secretary to the Governor of Bihar.  
Secretary to the Governor of Orissa.  
Secretary to the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.  
Senior Professor of Persian, Ravenshaw College, Orissa.  
Senior Subordinate Civil Judges.  
Sheriff of Bombay.  
Sheriff of Calcutta.  
Silviculturists, Andhra Pradesh.  
Soil Specialist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Sholapur.  
Special Officer, Emergency Irrigation Division, Orissa.  
Special Officer for Guntur Power House and Light (Ltd), Hyderabad Deccan.  
Special Officer, Indian Medicine Deptt., Andhra Pradesh.  
Special Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Deptt., West Bengal.  
Special Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal.  
State Mechanical Engineer, Public Works Department, Andhra Pradesh.  
State Port Officer, Kakinada.  
State Port Officer, Madras.  
Sub-divisional Officers, Punjab.

Sugarcane Specialist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Padegaon.

Superintending Agricultural Officer, Ahmedabad Division, Ahmedabad.

Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad.

Superintending Agricultural Officer, Bombay Division, Nasik.

Superintending Agricultural Officer, Nagpur Division, Nagpur.

Superintending Agricultural Officer, Poona Division, Poona.

Superintending Agricultural Officer, Rajkot Division, Rajkot.

Superintending Engineers.

Superintending Engineer-in-charge, Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.

Superintendent, Basic Normal School, Wardha.

Superintendent, Government Stationery Stores and Publication, Bihar.

Superintendents, Government Hospitals, Madras State.

Superintendents of Education.

Superintendents of Govt. Hospitals, Andhra Pradesh.

Superintendents of Govt. Hospitals in Maharashtra State.

Superintendents of Government Secondary and Training Schools, Andhra Pradesh.

Superintendents of Jails.

Superintendents of Police.

Superintendent, Police Communication.

Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Uttar Pradesh

Superintendent of Proof and Experiments.

Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Orissa.

Superintendent of Stamp and Stationery, Madras.

Superintendents of Stationery, Government of West Bengal.

Superintendent, Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore.

Superintendent, Robertson Medical School, Nagpur.

Superintendent, Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehradun.

Superintendent, Sea Transport Officer, Calcutta.

Tehsildar, Hatta (Sagar District), Madhya Pradesh.

Transport Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.

Transport Controller, Orissa.

Treasury Officers.

Wasiqia Officer, Lucknow.

Wheat Specialist, Agricultural Department, Maharashtra State, Badnapur.

Working Plan Officers, Andhra Pradesh.

#### PUBLIC OFFICERS IN PAKISTAN

Accountants General (Civil, Military and Posts and Telegraphs).

Adjutant General, Pakistan Army.

Audit Officer, Industries, Supply and Food.

Chairman, Railway Board.

Chief Auditors, Railways.

Collectors of Central Excise.

Collectors of Customs.

Commandant, Pakistan Army Service Corps and Records.

Commanders-in-Chief, Army, Navy and Air Force.

Commissioners of Divisions.

Commissioners of Income-tax.

Comptroller and Auditor General.

Comptrollers (Civil) and (P. & T.).  
 Defence Accounts Officers.  
 Deputy Commissioners.  
 Deputy Comptrollers (Civil) and (P. & T.).  
 Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.  
 District Judges.  
 District Magistrates and Collectors.  
 Divisional Accounts Officers (Railways)  
 Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters  
 Executive Engineers.  
 Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers, (Railways).  
 Inspectors General of Police.  
 Inspectors of Schools.  
**Official Assignees.**  
 Official Receivers.  
 Post Masters General.  
 Protector of Emigrants.  
 Secretaries to the Government of Pakistan.  
 Secretaries to Provincial Governments.  
 Superintendents of Police.  
 Treasury Officers

#### ANNEXURE 'A'

**Indian Artillery.**—A Regiment, Battery or Centre.

**Indian Engineers.**—A Company, Squadron, Detached or Independent platoon or Troop, Printing Section, Regtl. Centre Headquarters Regiment or Group, a school of Military Engineering and any wing thereof, a Survey school of a Transportation school, a Training Battalion, A Depot. Battalion or any officer holding the appointment of officer-in-charge workshops or field works, or Superintendent of Instruction or Group Quartermaster.

**Corps of Signals.**—Signals Training Centre, School of Signals, Signals Record and Corps of Signals Units Commanded by an Officer of the Rank Lt. Col. and Independent Corps of Signals Units Commanded by an officer of the Rank of not less than Major.

**Infantry.**—A Battalion, a Regimental Centre and Record offices.

**Army Services Corps.**—A Supply petroleum Unit Centre and Records, Animal Transport Regiment Coy.-Coy. ASC (GT)/(KT Tptr.)/Bridge (Amphibian). (Air Despatch)/(Pet Tankers) Ambulance platoon, Independent Transport Platoon Army Headquarters Transport Coy. Independent Tank Transport Platoon, Coy. ASC (Civil GT) Independent Transport Platoon ASC (Civil GT) Service Corps School.

**Medical Units.**—Army Medical Corps Centres, Military Hospitals, General Hospital, Field Ambulances, Light Field Ambulances, Para Field Ambulances, Hospital Ships, Anti-Malaria Training Units. Anti-Malaria Units, Ambulance Trains, Field Hygiene Sections, Light Field Hygiene Section, Para Field Hygiene Sections, Armed Forces Medical Stores Depots, Field Surgical Units, Mobile Surgical Teams, Advance Base Transfusion Units, Artificial Limb Centres, Spectacle Centre, Casualty Clearing Stations, Staging Sections, Field Laboratories, Army Medical Corps Record Office, Station Hygiene Organisation, Command Military Dental Centres, Military Dental Centres, Armed Forces Medical Inspection Room and Sub-Depot Medical Stores, Independent Coy Field Ambulance, Convalescent Depot, Command Pathological Laboratories. Command Hygiene.

**Armoured Corps.**—A regiment, Corps training Centre School, Armed Corps Depot and Armoured Corps Records.

**Educational and Training Establishments.**—A school of training or instruction.

**“Ordnance Establishments.**—A Central Ordnance Depot, Central Ammunition Depot Ordnance, Depot Ammunition Depot, Vehicle Depot, Field Ordnance Depot, Ordnance Transit Depot, Ordnance Stores Section, Ordnance Field Park and any other Independent Ordnance Unit, Pioneer Corps Records and Depot.

#### ANNEXURE ‘B’

A composite Food Laboratory and a Food Inspection Unit.

#### ANNEXURE ‘C’

**Air Force Stations.**—Jalahalli, Jorhat, New Delhi, Hyderabad

Wings,

No. 1 Wing I.A.F.	No. 2 Wing I.A.F.
No. 3 Wing I.A.F.	No. 4 Wing I.A.F.
No. 5 Wing I.A.F.	No. 6 Wing I.A.F.
No. 7 Wing I.A.F.	No. 8 Wing I.A.F.
No. 9 Wing I.A.F.	Armament Training Wing.

Air Force Colleges.

Air Force Flying College.  
Air Force Admin. College.  
Air Force Technical College.  
Nos. I.B.R.D. and 2, 3 and 4 EDS.  
7 ‘X’ MU and 8 ‘X’ MU.  
No. 2 G.T.S.

Depots:

‘X’ MUS:

Ground Training School:

[No. 5(10)-W&M/58.]

R. SARAN, Under Secy.

## (Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 23rd July 1960

S.O. 1844.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 15th July, 1960.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	23,06,73,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	1,61,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin . . . . .	4,68,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Deposits :—		(a) Internal . . . . .	
(a) Government		(b) External . . . . .	
(1) Central Government . . . . .	74,24,23,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	5,66,97,000
(2) Other Governments . . . . .	11,80,82,000	Balances held abroad* . . . . .	22,34,97,000
(b) Banks . . . . .	129,93,44,000	Loans and Advances to Governments** . . . . .	37,15,43,000
(c) Others . . . . .	130,48,26,000	Other Loans and Advances † . . . . .	1,32,83,02,000
Bills Payable . . . . .	19,07,46,000	Investments . . . . .	269,04,76,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	12,12,88,000	Other Assets . . . . .	17,48,92,000
TOTAL . . . . .	507,67,09,000	TOTAL . . . . .	507,67,09,000

\*Includes Cash &amp; Short term Securities.

\*\*Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

† The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 12,42,35,000/- advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Dated the 20th day of July, 1960.



An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 15th day of July, 1960.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department .	23,06,73,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation . . . .	18,41,66,69,000		(a) Held in India . . . .	117,76,03,000	
Total Notes issued . . . .		18,64,73,42,000	(b) Held outside India . . . .		
			Foreign Securities . . . .	143,00,89,000	
			TOTAL OF A . . . .		2,60,76,92,000
			B. Rupee Coin . . . . .		1,27,56,64,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . .		1,47,63,39,86,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . .		18,64,73,42,000	TOTAL ASSETS . . . .		18,64,73,42,000

Dated 20th day of July, 1960.

H. V. R. IENGAR,  
Governor.

[No. P. 3(2)-BC/60.]

A. BAKSI, Jt. Secy.

**(Department of Expenditure)***New Delhi, the 18th July 1960*

**S.O. 1845.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

1. These regulations may be called the Civil Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1960.

2. In the Civil Service Regulations,—

in Appendix I,—

for the entries in Part II headed "Minor Local Governments" in the second column the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

2. Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh.

3. Chief Commissioner, Manipur.

3C. The Governor of Assam in his capacity as Agent to the President for the administration of Tribal Areas (including Assam Rifles) in consultation with the Financial Adviser.

4. Chief Commissioner, Tripura."

[No. F. 24(45)-EV/60.]

D. D. BHATIA, Dy. Secy.

**(Department of Revenue)****ESTATE DUTY***New Delhi, the 26th July 1960*

**S.O. 1846.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Government hereby appoints the persons whose names are given in the appendix as Valuers for the purposes of the said Act for a period of three years from the date of this notification.

2. The scale of charges for the remuneration of Valuers appointed by the Central Government for valuing any property shall be as fixed below and no such Valuer shall charge a fee at a scale higher than the scale so fixed.

**SCALE OF CHARGES**

On the first Rs. 50,000/- of the property so valued	. . .	½% of the value.
On the next Rs. 1,00,000/- of the property so valued	. . .	½% of the value.
On the balance of the property so valued	. . .	½% of the value.

**APPENDIX****I. Engineers/Surveyors/Architects**

Serial No.	Name	Address
1	Shri Bansal, M.L., B.Sc., A.M.I.E. (India), Retd. Executive Engineer, Punjab P.W.D.	Dehradun
2	Shri Desai, G.S., B.E., (Bom.) M.I.E. (Ind.) M.I.S. (Ind.)	21, Shanti Sadan Co-op. Housing Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.

Serial No.	Name	Address
3	Shri Desai, R.G., B.E., A.M.I.E.	19, Daryaganj, Delhi.
4	Shri Gokhale, G.T., B.E., A.M.I.E.	'Nirbhaya', 1961 Sadashiv, Hanuman bag Vasahat, Poona-2.
5	Shri Khanvilkar, R.P., G.D. Arch. (Bom.) A.I.I.A. ((Ind.) A.V.I. (Eng.), Dip. T.P. (London).	Nanjee Building, 3rd Fl., 17, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.
6	Shri Nagarkar, D.P., B.E., A.M.I.E.	492, Narayan Peth, Poona-2.
7	Shri Mitra, B.C., Retd. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madhya Pradesh.	New Colony, Nagpur.
8	Shri Pessumal, Gobindram, B.Sc., (Edin.)	33, Belle View, 85, Warden Road, Bombay-26.
9	Shri Suli ramaniam, K.B., M.Sc., (U.K.) B.E., A.M.I.E.	29, Dwaraka Colony, Edward Elliots Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

#### II. Accountants

1	Shri Jain, M.L., F.C.A.	Khetan Bhawan, M.I. Road, Jaipur.
2	Shri Kothari, B.S., M.A., B. Com., F.C.A.	7, Hastings Street, Calcutta-1.
3	Shri Patel, K.V., B. Com., F.C.A.	C/o M/s. Apaji Amin & Co., 3120/2, Gandhi Road, Near Ratan Pole Naka, Ahmedabad.

#### III. Specialists in Agriculture and Farm Valuation

1	Shri Chettiar Kanniah, P.C., B.A. B.L., Retd. Personal Assistant to the District Collector,]	Kumari Nilayam, Vellayambhalam, Trivandrum.
2	Shri Desai, Y.T., B.Ag., M.Sc. (Econ), (Lond.) F.R. Econ.S. (Lond). Retd. Dy. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay State.	Gopipura Main Road, Surat
3	Shri Sheriff Mahaboob, B.A., Retd., Deputy Collector, Madras State.	55, Pondy Road, Villupuram, South Arcot District, Madras.

[No 21/F. No. 5/21/60-ED.]  
M. B. PALEKAR, Dy. Secy.

### CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

#### CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 23rd July 1960

**S.O. 1847.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry and in supersession of the notification No. 164-Customs, dated the 17th May, 1958, the Central Board of Revenue hereby declares the following places in the State of Mysore to be ports for carrying on of coasting-trade with customs-ports and for no other purpose, namely:—

District.	Name of port.
South Kanara	(i) Baindur. (ii) Mulki.

[No. 77-F. No. 52/5/60-LC.II.]

**S.O. 1848.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following amendment in its notification No. 42-Customs, dated the 7th May 1960, namely:—

In Schedule B to the said notification, in the third column, the entry "Mulki Port" shall be omitted and the entries (3), (4) and (5) shall be renumbered as entries (2), (3) and (4) respectively.

[No. 78-F. No. 52/5/60-LC.II.]

M. C. DAS. Secy

## CORRIGENDUM

### ESTATE DUTY

*New Delhi, the 26th July 1960*

**S.O. 1849.**—In the Central Board of Revenue notification No. S.O. 1619, dated the 1st July, 1960 appearing at pages 1866 to 1903 of the Gazette of India, dated the 2nd July, 1960, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), the corrections as shown in the appendix shall be made.

### APPENDIX

On page	Against line No.	For	Real
1866 . . . . .	41	adopted	adapted
1868 . . . . .	53	corporation	corporation
1873 . . . . .	52	particulars	particular
1886 . . . . .	3	ED-1	ED-1A
1886 . . . . .	21	mortgagc	mortgage
1887 . . . . .	34	ED-1	ED-1A
1889 . . . . .	1	Certified	certified.
1899 . . . . .	28	detete	delete

[No. 20/F. No. 12(5)/59-ED.]

M. B. PALEKAR. Secy.

## OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENTRAL EXCISE AND LAND CUSTOMS, VAPI

### SHOW CAUSE NOTICE

*Vapi, the 11th June 1960*

**S.O. 1850.**—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted wrist watches which were unclaimed goods were seized by the S.R.P. in front of the house of Shri Haribhai in Kewdi Farla, Challa Village on 5th June 1960. These goods (wrist watches) were imported from Daman by land in contravention of section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act 1924 and the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Imports (Control) Order No. 17/55 of 7th December 1955 issued under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 and deemed to have been issued under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878. Now therefore any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs Bombay Division III, Central Excise Building, Queen's Road, Bombay why the above-mentioned goods should not be confiscated under section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act 1924 and section

marks "Henry Sandoz and Fils 21 jewels Ruby valued Rs. 6750/- proof shock protected swiss made No. 310.

167(8) of the Sea Customs Act 1878 read with section 3(2) of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act 1924 read with section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act 1878.

2. If such an owner fails to turn up to claim the above-mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette/Maharashtra Government Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed property and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)15-109/60.]

J. J. NEULANDS, Supdt.

**OFFICE OF THE ASSTT. COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE, GOA FRONTIER  
DIVISION, BELGAUM**

**NOTICE**

*Belgaum, the 13th July, 1960*

**S.O. 1851.**—Whereas it appears that the goods as mentioned in the undermentioned table seized in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border, were imported by land from Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of the Rules and Notifications as mentioned against each.

S. No.	Date & place of seizure	By whom detected	Description of goods	Quantity	Rules contravened
1	26-5-1960 At Male-bag jurisdiction of Ch. No. 18.	Sub-Inspector of C. Ex. Ch. No. 17 Kinale.	6 B. Mds.		Govt. of India Ministry of Commerce & Industry Import Trade Control Order No. 17/55 of 7-12-55 deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of Sea Customs Act, 1878.

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Asstt. Collector of C. Ex., and Land Customs, Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) and 168 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

3. If such an owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII (b) 10-172/60.]

*Belgaum, the 18th July 1960*

**S.O. 1852.**—Whereas it appears that the goods as mentioned in the under-mentioned table seized in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border, were about to be

exported by Sea from India to Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of the Rules and Notifications as mentioned against each.

S. No.	Date and place of Seizure	By whom detected	Description of goods	Quantity	Rules contravened
1.	10-5-1960 Baithkhol Jetty.	Dy. Supdt. C. Ex. F.S. Karwar & Insp. C. Ex. F.S. Karwar.	1. New Kambals 2. New Umbrellas (Dear Brand No. 511 Ibrahim Karimbhai & Sons Bombay). 3. 12 Gunny bags containing Tarn-rind each weighing 1 B.Md. Approximately. 4. 2 Gunny bags containing garlic each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ B.Md. 5. One old used white shirt. 6. One old used blue bush shirt. 7. One old used bluish full pant. 8. One bottle Ram-tirth Bramhi oil $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Approx. 9. One bottle of Kumari Asava $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10. New Shirting cotton cloth of square pattern. 11. New Cotton cloth of ash colour. 12. One toney bearing No. KWR. 4832 with four ears & balance contrivance.	48 12  12 B. Mds. 1 B.Md. 1 1 1 1 1 2 yds. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. One	Govt. of India Ministry of Commerce & Industry Ex- port Control Order No. 1/54 of 10-5-54 and 1 of 58 of 1-5-58, issued under Sec. 3 & 4-A of the Im- port and Ex- port Control Regulation Act, 1947 and deemed to have been issued un- der Sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Asstt. Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Goa Fr. Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) and 168 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

3. If such an owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

*Belgaum, the 21st July 1960*

**S.O. 1853.**—Whereas it appears that the goods as mentioned in the under-mentioned table seized in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa Border, were about to be exported by Land from India to Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of the Rules and Notifications as mentioned against each:—

S. N.	Date & Place of Seizure	By whom detected	Description of goods	Quantity	Rules contravened
1.	14-6-1960 At Taltarichi Wat. Near Nan Village.	Sub-Inspector C. Ex. Simachi.	(1) Colomba Umbral-las. (2) No. 611 Umbral-las. (3) No. 333 Star Umbrallas. (4) No. 511 Umbral-las. (5) Rough Blankets (Kamblias) (6) Sarees 9 Yds. (7) Blouse pieces (8) Panchas (9) He buffalo	28 18 6 46 28 2 5 2 1	Govt. of India Ministry of Commerce & Industry Export Trade Control order No. 1/58 of 1-5-58 issued under Sec. 3 of Import Export (Control) Act, 1947 and deemed to have been seized under Sec. 19 of Sea Customs Act, 1878.

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) and 168 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

3. If such an owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)10-171/60.]

E. R. SRIKANTIA, Asstt. Collector.

**Office of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Bombay**

**NOTICE**

*Bombay, the 18th July, 1960*

**S.O. 1854.**—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted goods were attempted to be imported into India from Daman have been found on the sea shore of Audhi Falia Machiwada Kolak, on 29-10-1959 at about 21-00 Hrs. and whereas no one has come forward so far to claim the ownership of the goods and thus the Hair dressing Netts remain unclaimed and whereas the said 29 Bundles of one gross each are of foreign origin and imported from Daman into India without a permit as required under Section 5(1) of

Description	Quantity	Value Rs.	
Hair dressing Netts.	29 Bundles of one Gross each.		
New Style Halo Register No. 317787 along with container		1,566	
1 Full pant cream colour used	}		
1 Full Pants light Gray colour used			
1 Half Bush Shirt of Silk Cloth Light Yellow colour		9	
1 Full Shirt Poplin Cloth along with container			

the Land Customs Act, 1924 and without a licence as required by the Government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industries order No. 17/55 dated the 7th Dec. 1955, as amended, issued under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 and deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Now, therefore, any person claiming the above goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise Bombay III as to why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 and Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 read with Section 3(2) of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. If such owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken, within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the above goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII/10-3(21)Cus/60]

V. N. RAMA RAO, Assta Collector.

### THE MADRAS CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE: MADRAS

#### CENTRAL EXCISE

Madras, the 15th July 1960

**S.O. 1855.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, read with Rule 55(c) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby order that all manufacturers of Vegetable non-essential oils, except those availing of the concession of paying duty under the compounded levy system, should maintain an account of raw materials, namely, the seed used for the extraction of Vegetable Non Essential Oils in the proforma herein enclosed. The account may be maintained with immediate effect.

#### PROFORMA

RAW MATERIAL ACCOUNT SHOWING THE DAILY ACCOUNT OF OIL SEEDS USED AND OIL EXTRACTED

NUTS/OIL SEEDS					Quantity of oil received after crushing	OIL CAKES		Remarks
Receipts from		Issues for		Qty. obtained		Qty. issued		
Date	Decorticator	Outside	Crushing				Direct Sales	
1	2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7
ABSTRACT AT THE END OF THE EACH MONTH]					SEEDS	OIL	OILCAKES	
Balance in the beginning of the month								
Add Receipts during the month								
Total								
Less Issues during the month								
Balance at the end of the month								

Remark : Separate account should be maintained for each variety of seed.

[No. C. VI/Y/21/64/57 CE. POL.]

Madras, the 18th July 1960

**S.O. 1856.**—Amendment to Notification C. No. V/a/24/127/57 CE (Pol), dated the 20th September, 1958.

In the statement appended to the notification C. No. V/a/24/127/57 CE (Pol), dated the 20th September, 1958 issued by the Collector of Central Excise, Madras and published as S.O. 2017 on pages 1828—1830 of Part II, Section 3(ii) of the



Gazette of India, dated the 4th October, 1958, the following amendments may be made:—

- (1) Against Salem Division add the words  
 "and Veppanapalli Firka of Krishnagiri Taluk"  
 after the words  
 "Gangavalli Firka of Attur Taluk"  
 occurring in line 5 of the entries in column 3 of the statement.
- (2) For the entries  
 "The whole of Madurai District except Dindigul ..... and Nilakottai Firkas of Nilakottai Taluk"  
 occurring in column 3 of the statement against Madurai Division shown in column 1, please read  
 "The whole of Madurai District except Dindigul, Palani, Periakulam, Kodaikanal, Tirumangalam and Nilakottai Taluks".
- (3) For the words  
 "Sirkali Firka"  
 occurring in line 11 of the entries in column 3 of the statement against Tiruchirapalli Division shown in column 1 of the statement, please read  
 "Sirkali and Madhannam Firkas".

[No. C. IV/16/122/57-60 CE (Pol).]

D. R. KOHLI, Collector.

# OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE, PONDICHERRY

## CENTRAL EXCISE

*Pondicherry, the 16th July 1960*

SUBJECT:—Central Excise—Powerloom fabrics—Adjustment of balance of deposit made under Rule 96-MM(2)(ii) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944—Authorisation to Superintendents—Issue of

S.O. 1857.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise the Superintendent of Central Excise, Pondicherry to allow adjustment of the balance of deposit made under Rule 96 MM(2)(ii) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 against the duty liability of the manufacturer for the succeeding months.

[No. 1/60.]

[F. No. D.A.Dis. VI(a)/21/47/58.]

A. J. B. LOBO, Collector.

# CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, HYDERABAD, DN.

## CORRIGENDUM

*Hyderabad, the 30th July 1960*

S.O. 1858.—In the Schedule to the Notification No. 1/60 dated 18th January 1960 of the Collector of Central Excise, Hyderabad, delete 'Andole Firka', appearing in Col. 4 against Serial No. 11 (item 14), Hyderabad Integrated Division.

[No. V(a)24/276/58(C)U-2.]

B. SEN, Collector.

# MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

## TEA CONTROL

*New Delhi, the 25th July 1960*

S.O. 1859.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 4 and sub-rule (1) of rule 5

of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints the Director of Agriculture, Government of Kerala as *ex-officio* member of the Tea Board and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 944 dated the 17th March, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification, in the category of members representing the Governments of the principal tea growing States, for the entry "6 The Secretary to Government, Industries Department, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum (*ex-officio*)", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. The Director of Agriculture, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum (*ex-officio*)."

[No. 7(11)Plant(A)/59.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

### Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

#### NOTICE

*New Delhi, the 25th June 1960*

**S.O. 1860.**—It is hereby notified, that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel the import Licence No. A.859102/59/AU/CCI/D, dated the 11th January, 1960 valued at Rs. 15,000 for import of Radio Parts from Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, (Central Licensing Area), New Delhi to M/s. General Radio & Electrical Corporation, Residency Road, Jammu, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (Central Licensing Area), New Delhi within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. General Radio and Electrical Corporation, Residency Road, Jammu, or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above, M/s. General Radio and Electrical Corporation, Residency Road, Jammu or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in the said licence No. A.859102/59/AU/CCI/D, dated the 11th January, 1960 are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licence and return the same immediately to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (Central Licensing Area), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

[No. DCCI/PS/77/60/3008.]

V. C. NAIDU, Dy. Chief Controller.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 18th July, 1960

**S.O. 1861.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that 2 licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article covered by the licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
1	CM/L-28 26-6-1957	16-7-1960	15-7-1961	M/s. Amco Batteries Pvt. Ltd., Mysore Road, Bangalore City.	Lead Acid Storage Batteries for Motor Vehicles, Light duty	IS: 395—1952 Specification for Lead Acid Storage Batteries for Motor Vehicles Light Duty.
2	CM/L-29 1-7-1957	16-7-1960	15-7-1961	M/s. Tata-Fison Private Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay-1	(1) DDT Dusting Powders  (2) DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	IS: 564—1955 Specification for D.D.T. Dusting Powders.  IS: 565—1955 Specification for DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concen- trates.

[No. MD/12-100]

**S.O. 1862.**—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1st July to 15th July 1960.

## THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS: 934-1960 Specification for Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher, Soda Acid Type	..	This standard lays down requirements regarding material, shape, construction, chemical charge, anti-corrosive treatment and tests of portable chemical fire extinguisher, soda acid type. (Price Rs. 2.00)
2	IS: 1445-1959 Specification for Porcelain Insulators for Over-Head Lines with a Nominal Voltage Below 1000 Volts	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for porcelain insulators for overhead electric lines with a nominal voltage below 1000 volts. It also specifies the numerical values of the insulator characteristics and also important dimensions. Both pin and shackle type insulators are covered by this specification. (Price Rs. 5.00)
3	IS: 1486-1959 Specification for Copper Oxychloride, Technical	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for copper oxychloride technical, used in the formulation of fungicides for agricultural and horticultural purposes. (Price Rs. 3.00)
4	IS: 1490-1959 Recommendations for Minimum Performance Requirements of Mains-Operated Public Address Amplifiers	..	This standard recommends the minimum performance requirements that are to be expected of a public address amplifier intended for general purposes and designed for operation from electric mains supply. (Price Re. 1.00)
5	IS: 1495-1959 Specification for Mild Steel Dust-Bins	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, size, shape and dimensions, manufacture, workmanship and finish for mild steel dust-bins. (Price Rs. 2.50)
6	IS: 1512-1959 Tests and General Requirements for I.F. Transformers and R.F. Coils used in Amplitude Modulation Broadcast Receivers	..	This standard lays down the methods of tests and general requirements applicable to intermediate frequency (I.F.) transformers and radio frequency (R.F.) coils used in broadcast receivers for amplitude modulation transmissions and similar devices employing either electronic tubes or transistors. (Price Rs. 3.00)

1	2	3	4
7	IS:1513-1959 Specification for Wooden Pattern Equipment for Foundries	..	This standard specifies the basic classification, construction, colouring and marking of the following classes of wooden pattern equipment used in foundries: Class 1 Skeleton Patterns, Class 2 Strickle or sweep boards, Class 3 Softwood pattern equipment, Class 4 Softwood equipment with hardwood reinforcement, Class 5 Hardwood equipment, and Class 6 Hardwood equipment reinforced with metal. (Price Rs. 3.50)
8	IS:1541-1959 Specification for Glass Filter Funnels	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for glass filter funnels suitable for ordinary laboratory use and for analytical purposes. (Price Rs. 2.00)
9	IS:1544-1960 Specification for Cotton Calico, Bleached or Dyed	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of cotton calico, bleached or dyed. (Price Rs. 2.00)
10	IS:1552-1960 Specification for Wire Reeds for Use in Jute Looms	..	This standard prescribes the shape and dimensions for pitch bound wooden baulk steel wire reeds used in Jute looms; it also includes provisions intended to regulate their quality and the level of workmanship. (Price Rs. 1.50)
11	IS:1555-1960 Specification for Pitch-Bound Wire Reeds for Use in Cotton Looms	..	This part of the standard prescribes the shape and dimensions (in the metric system) of pitch-bound wooden baulk steel wire reeds used in cotton looms; it also includes provisions to regulate their quality and the level of workmanship to be used in their manufacture. (Price Rs. 2.50)
12	IS:1556-1960 Specification for Handloom Cotton Poplin, Bleached or Dyed	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of two varieties of handloom cotton poplin, bleached or dyed (Price Rs. 1.50)
13	IS:1557-1960 Specification for Handloom Cotton Bed Durries	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of twelve varieties of handloom cotton bed durries. (Price Rs. 2.00)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, "Manak Bhavan", 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi-1 and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 232 Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1, and (iii) 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras-1.

[No. MD/13-2]

New Delhi, the 19th July 1960

"S.O. 1863.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for Milk Powder (Whole and Skim), details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 1st August, 1960.

## THE SCHEDULE



Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1	Milk Powder (Whole and Skim)	IS:1165-1957 Specification for Milk Powder (Whole and Skim)	One ton	Rs. 5.00 with a minimum of Rs. 3,000 for production during a calendar year.

[No. MD/18-2]

**S.O. 1864.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark, for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1st August, 1960.

## THE SCHEDULE

Design of the Standard Mark	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
1	2	3
 <b>WHOLE MILK POWDER-IS:1165</b>	IS:1165-1957 Specification for Milk Powder (Whole and Skim)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in column (1). The words "WHOLE MILK POWDER" or "SKIM MILK POWDER" and the number designation of the Indian Standard being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
 <b>SKIM MILK POWDER-IS:1165</b>		

[No. MD/17-2]

C. N. MODAWAL,  
Deputy Director (Marks)

## MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES &amp; FUEL

(Department of Iron &amp; Steel)

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1960

**S.O. 1865.**—ESS.COMM/Iron & Steel-15/AM(25).—The following Notification issued by the Iron and Steel Controller under sub-clause I of Clause 15 of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956 is published for general information:—

## "NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause I of Clause 15 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 and with the approval of the Central Government the Iron and Steel Controller hereby notifies the following addendum to the

Extras list under Appendix I of the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel (Department of Iron & Steel), New Delhi Notification No. S.O. 2249-ESS.COMM/Iron & Steel-15(1) & 27(1) published in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India of the 1st November, 1958:—

*Addendum*

*Under D—Basic price item No. 4—  
Plates 3/8" and up.*

*Insert the following after item No. 5:—*

	Rate per ton	
	Rs. nP. L/T	Rs. nP. M/T
Item No. 6—Plates P5 quality—Lloyds specifications ..	120.00	118.10

C. V. RAMACHANDRAN,  
Price and Accounts Officer,  
for Iron & Steel Controller."

[No. SC(C)-2(120)/60.]

J. S. BAIJAL, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

*New Delhi, the 19th July 1960*

**S.O. 1866.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment of persons to General Central Service Class III and Class IV posts at the Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—These rules may be called the General Central Services Class III and Class IV posts (Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh) Recruitment Rules, 1960.

(2) The Rules shall come into force at once.

2. **Application.**—These rules shall apply to the posts as specified in column 1 of the Schedule to these Rules.

3. **Number, Classification and scale of pay.**—The number of posts to which these Rules apply, their classification and the scales of pay attached to them shall be as specified in columns 2, 3 and 4 of the said Schedule.

4. **Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.**—The method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the Schedule aforesaid:

Provided that the upper age limit prescribed for direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of scheduled castes/tribes, displaced persons and other special categories in accordance with the general orders issued from time to time by the Government of India.

5. **Disqualification.**—No male candidate who has more than one wife living and no female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of these posts:

Provided that the Government of India may, if it is satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any such candidate from the operation of this rule.

## SCHEDULE (See RULES 2,

## Recruitment Rules for Class III &amp; IV Posts in Central Mechanised

## Percentage of posts to be filled

Name of Post	Classification	Scale of pay	No. of posts	Direct recruitment	Promotion		Transfer
					By selection	By seniority-cum-fitness	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Office Superintendent	General Central Service, Class III (Non-gazetted) (Ministerial).	Rs. 250—15—400.	1	..	100%	..	..
2. Head Clerk	Do.	Rs. 160—10—250	1	..	100%	..	..
3. Upper Division Clerk.	Do.	Rs. 80—5—120— EB—8— 200—10/2— 220.	10	50%	50%	..	..
4. Lower Division Clerk.	Do.	Rs. 60—3—81— EB—4—125—5 130.	27	100%	..	..	..
5. Cashier	Do.	Rs. 80—5—120— EB—8— 200—10/2— 220.	1	..	100%	..	..
6. Stenographer	Do.	Rs. 160—10—330	2	..	100%	..	..
7. Stenographer	General Central Service, Class III (Non-gazetted) (Ministerial)	Rs. 80—5—120— EB—8—200— 10/2—220.	2	100%	..	..	..
8. Senior Agricultural Assistant.	General Central Service, Class III (Non-gazetted) (Non-Ministerial)	Rs. 250—25—500.	6	50%	50%	..	..



3 AND 4)

*Farms, Suratgarh.*

For Direct Recruitment only		Period of Probation, if any	Whether Age and educational Qualifications Prescribed for direct Recruitment will apply in case of appointment by transfer	For Promotion/ Transfer only
Age limits	Educational and other qualifications required			
9	10	11	12	13
Not applicable.	Not applicable	2 years	Not applicable.	Upper Division Clerk/ Head Clerk. If no departmental candidate in the grade of U.D.C./Head Clerk is considered fit, recruitment can be made from amongst Head Clerks serving in other offices under the Department of Agriculture.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Upper Division Clerk.
18—21 years.	<i>Essential</i> : Intermediate Senior Cambridge/ Higher Secondary Certificate or equivalent qualification with experience of office work.	Do.	Yes, to the extent indicated in foot-note No. 2	Lower Division Clerk.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> :— Matriculation or equivalent qualification until replaced by Higher Secondary with experience of office work and typing speed of 30 words per minute.	Do.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Not Applicable.	Not applicable	Do.	Do.	Lower Division/Upper Division Clerk.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Stenographer in the lower scale of Rs. 80—220.
19—23 years	<i>Essential</i> .—Matriculation or its equivalent until replaced by Higher Secondary. Short-hand speed 100 words per minute and typing speed 40 words per minute.	2 years	Not applicable	Not applicable.
Below 35 years.	<i>Essential</i> : Degree in Agriculture from recognised University with three years practical experience in Mechanised Farming.	Do.	Yes, to the extent indicated in the foot-note No. 2.	Junior Agricultural Assistant.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Junior Agricultural Assistant.	General Central Service, Class III (Non-Gazetted) (Non-Ministerial)	Rs. 160—10—330.	10	66-2/3%	33-1/3%	..	..
10. Fieldman	Do.	Rs. 60—4—120	60	100%	..	..	..
11. Chargeman	Do.	Rs. 200—10—300	10	50%	50%	..	..
12. Mechanic	Do.	Rs. 100—5—125—6—155—EB—6—185	27	50%	50%	..	..
13. Tractor Driver	Do.	Rs. 90—5—120	45	50%	..	50%	..
14. Assistant Store Keeper.	Do.	Rs. 150—7—185—8—225.	2	100%	..	..	..
15. Security Supervisor.	Do.	Rs. 200—10—300	1	100%	..	..	..

9	10	11	12	13
Below 35 years	<i>Essential</i> :—Degree in Agriculture from a recognised University with one year's practical experience in mechanical farming. Relaxable in the case of experienced persons subject to possession of High School Certificate/Army First Class Certificate of Education.	2 years	Yes, to the extent indicated in the footnote No. 2.	Fieldman.
18-25 years.	<i>Essential</i> .—(1) Diploma in Agriculture and (2) Vernacular Middle Certificate. Qualifications at (1) Relaxable in case of persons with good experience of Agriculture & knowledge of local conditions.	Do.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> :—(a) Degree, Diploma or certificate in Mechanical Engineering & (b) Practical experience of three years of repair and maintenance of Tractors and allied equipment.	Do.	Yes, to the extent indicated in the footnote No. 2.	Mechanic.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—Tractor or Motor Mechanic with three years, practical experience or work as fitter on diesel or petrol engine in the Engineering Workshops.  <i>Desirable</i> .—Diploma or Certificate in Mechanical Engineering.	Do.	Do.	Tractor Driver.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—(a) Licence holder for driving heavy motor vehicles (b) Suitable for hard Camp Life and (c) Literate in one Indian Language.  <i>Desirable</i> .—(a) Ability to drive Tractor (b) previous service in Army Units or Mechanical transportation or tank or in armoured car units or previous experience in Civilian life as Tractor operator and (c) Literacy in English.	Do.	The qualification, except (a) under essential relaxable. Age relaxable to the extent indicated in footnote No. 2.	Mate Grade I.
18-25 years	<i>Essential</i> .—Degree of a recognised University and experience of handling engineering stores/Agricultural produce.  <i>Desirable</i> .—Conversant with methods of store accounting, custody and transport.	Do.	Not applicable	Not applicable.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—(a) Matriculation & (b) Experience of Security work in Army Units or other Government undertakings.	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Grader operator	General Central Service, Class III (Non-Gazet- ted) (Non- Ministerial)	Rs. 100—5— —125—6— 155—88— 6—185.	1	..	..	100% ..
17	Scraper Opera- tor.	Do.	Rs. 90—5— 120	1	..	..	100% ..
18	Welder	Do.	Rs. 75—3— 105	2	100%	..	.. ..
19	Truck/Jeep <sup>1</sup> Driver.	Do.	Do.	25	50%	..	50% .
20	Electrician	Do.	Do.	2	100%	..	.. ..
21	Crane Operator	Do.	Do.	1	100%	..	.. ..
22	Machineman	Do.	Rs. 60—5/2— 75	2	100%	..	.. ..
23	Blacksmith	Do.	Do.	4	100%	..	.. ..

9	10	11	12	13
Not applicable.	<i>Essential</i> .—3 years experience in driving grader or heavy tractors or earth moving equipment.	Two years	Not applicable	Tractor Driver/Mate Grade I.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—3 years experience in driving scrapers or heavy tractors.	Do.	Do.	Do.
18—25 years.	<i>Essential</i> .—(a) 3 years' experience in electric or oxy-acetylene welding in an engineering concern and (b) literate in one Indian Language. <i>Desirable</i> .—(a) Knowledge of arithmetic, (b) education upto Matric, (c) Technical education in welding and blacksmithy as major work and (d) experience of blacksmithy.	Do.	Do.	Not applicable.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—Licence holder for driving heavy motor vehicles. <i>Desirable</i> .—Working knowledge of Petrol Engines.	Do.	Yes to the extent indicated in footnote No. 2.	Mate Grade I.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—3 years' experience as an electrical repairing mechanic in an Electrical engineering workshop or automobile shop. <i>Desirable</i> .—(a) Knowledge of electrical repairs such as armature rewinding, transformer winding etc.	Do.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—3 years experience in operation of cranes or earth moving equipment. <i>Desirable</i> .—(a) Knowledge of cranes mechanism and (b) education upto Anglo-Vernacular middle standard.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—Experience of working on Lathes, milling or shaping or planing machines or precision grinding machines in any engineering Workshop of repute for at least two-three years. <i>Desirable</i> .—(a) Upto Matric with physics as one of the subjects (b) ability to compute gear ratio and screw pitches and (c) Knowledge of geometry to complete angles and their functions. <i>Technical</i> . Technical Education in trade training School with machine shop practice as main subject.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	<i>Essential</i> .—3 years experience in blacksmithy. <i>Desirable</i> .—Literate in one Indian Language.	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24 Carpenter .	General Central Service, Class III (Non-Gaz- etted) (Non- Ministerial)	Rs. 60—5/2— 75	4	100%	..	..	..
25 Painter .	Do.	Do.	1	100%	..	..	..
26 Mate Grade I .	Do.	Do.	45	50%	..	50%	..
27 Mate Grade II	General Central Service Class IV. (Non-Gaz- etted)	Rs. 30—1— 35	73	100%	..	..	..
28 Head Guard .	Do.	Rs. 35—1— 50	3	50%	..	50%	..
29 Guard .	Do.	Rs. 30—1— 35	18	100%	..	..	..
30 Jamadar Peon .	Do.	Rs. 35—1— 50	1	..	..	100%	..
31 Peon .	Do.	Rs. 30—1— 35	6	100%	..	..	..

NOTE 1.—Appointment made to these posts will be subject to the orders regarding special

2. Percentage fixed for direct recruitment alterable by the appointing authority in cases the Employment Exchanges the departmental candidate with required qualifications being per-

3. The figures under column 4 are subject to variation.

9	10	11	12	13
18-25 years	<i>Essential.</i> —3 years' experience in carpentry. <i>Desirable.</i> —Literate in one Indian language.	Two years	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Do.	<i>Essential.</i> —3 years' experience in painting work.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	<i>Essential.</i> —Training in a recognised mechanical Institution and theoretical knowledge of motor or tractor engineering. <i>Desirable.</i> —Practical experience in a motor or tractor workshop.	Do.	Yes, to the extent indicated in footnote No. 2.	Mate Grade II.
Do.	<i>Essential.</i> —Training in motor or tractor workshop.	6 months	Do.	Not applicable.
Do.	<i>Essential.</i> —Previous experience in guarding /Mill area or factory of repute or in army.	Do.	Do.	Guard.
Do.	<i>Essential.</i> —Previous experience in guarding Mill area or factory of repute or in army.	Do.	Do.	Not applicable.
	Not Applicable	Do.	Not applicable	Peon
18-25 years	<i>Essential.</i> —Middle School Standard.	Do.	Do.	Not applicable.

representation issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

where posts are advertised for open selection on the basis of non-availability certificates issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, they are not entitled to apply for such posts. In their case the upper age limit will be relaxable by three years.

[No. 10-58/59-FR. 1844.A.]

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI, Dy. Secy.

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**(Department of Agriculture)****(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)***New Delhi, the 20th July 1960*

**S.O. 1867.**—Under Section 4(ii) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (14 of 1923), the Central Government are pleased to appoint Shri Pritam Singh Diol, Director of Agriculture, Punjab State, Chandigarh, to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay upto 31st March, 1963 to represent the State Department of Agriculture *vice* Dr. Arjan Singh.

[No. 1-18/59.Com.IV.]

AJUDHIA PRASADA, Under Secy.

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**MINISTRY OF HEALTH***New Delhi, the 14th July 1960*

**S.O. 1868.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), read with rule 26 of the Indian Medical Council Rules, 1957, the Central Government hereby nominates Dr. G. K. Kulkarni, L.C.P. & S., Congress Nagar, Nagpur, to be a member of the Medical Council of India *vice* Dr. U. B. Narayanrao deceased and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 5-13/59-MI dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 3, read with rule 26 of the Indian Medical Council Rules, 1957", for the existing entry against serial No. 7, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. G. K. Kulkarni, L.C.P. & S. (Bombay), Congress Nagar, Nagpur".

[No. F. 5-13/59-M.I.]

A. C. RAY, Under Secy.

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**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS****(Department of Transport)****(Transport Wing)***New Delhi, the 25th July 1960*

**S.O. 1869.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. S. Joshi, I.C.S., in place of Shri K. B. Lall, I.C.S. to represent the Central Government on the National Shipping Board and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport & Communications (Department of Transport) (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 464, dated the 18th February, 1959, namely:—

In the said notification, against serial No. 9, for the entry "Shri K. B. Lall, I.C.S.", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri D. S. Joshi, I.C.S."

[No. F. 37-MD(5)/60.]

NAGENDRA SINGH, Jt. Secy.

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**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS****(Railway Board)***New Delhi, the 8th July 1960*

**S.O. 1870.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 82-B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890) read with sub-rule (1) of rule (4) of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950, the Central Government hereby appoints



the District Judge, Singhbhum (Headquarters at Chaibassa) as the *ex-officio* Claims Commissioner for enquiring into and determining all claims for compensation arising out of minor accidents occurring within his jurisdiction and makes the following amendment in notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. 893-TGIV/58/3 dated the 28th January, 1960, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, in the entries in column 2 against "Bihar" in column 1,

(1) for entry No. 13, the following entry shall be substituted namely:—

"13. District Judge-Dhanbad (H.Q. at Dhanbad)"

(2) after entry 14, the following entry No. 15 shall be inserted, namely:—

"15. District Judge-Singhbhum (H.Q. at Chaibassa)".

[No. 60TGIV/1026/10(III).]

R. E. de Sa, Secy.

### MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & SUPPLY

*New Delhi, the 20th July 1960*

**S.O. 1871.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 (32 of 1958), the Central Govt. hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. S.O. 307 dated the 28th January, 1959:—

In the table below the said notification in Column 1 against Serial No. 9 delete the words "Shri Joginder Singh Minhas." appearing before the words "Administration Officer, Nilokheri."

[No. 14/3/60-Acc.]

R. C. MEHRA, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

*New Delhi, the 16th July 1960*

**S.O. 1872.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it necessary to acquire the evacuee property in the Union Territory of Delhi, specified in the Schedule below, for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation), Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the said evacuee property.

#### THE SCHEDULE

S. No.	Particulars of evacuee property	Name of the town and locality in which the evacuee property is situated	Name of evacuee
1	VII/2683 (old)/4503 (new)	Kucha Pandit, Delhi	1. Balqis Jehan Begum. 2. Mirza Fazal Ahmed. 3. Mirza Shafl Mohd. 4. Mirza Ahmed. 5. Tamizan Gehan Begum. 6. Iqbal Ahmed. Sons and daughters of Mirza Mohd. Ali.

[No. F. 1(1218)58/Comp.III/Prop.I.]

**S.O. 1873.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties in the Union Territory of Delhi, specified in the Schedule below, for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule below.

THE SCHEDULE

S. No.	Particulars of evacuee property	Name of the town and locality in which the evacuee property is situated	Name of evacuee
1	VI/846/1777-78/1	Gali Mir Jumla, Delhi	Mussamat Hamayun Begum heir of Syed Qazam Hussain.
2	VI/945-75&76	Bazar Lal Kuan, Delhi	Musamat Hamayun Begum.
3	1958 1615-16/2602-2603	Katra Gaffar Bux, Delhi	Musamat Nanhi wife of Mohamad Ibrahim.

[No. 1(1218)58/Comp-III/Prop-I.]

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 18th July 1960

**S.O. 1874.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 (XXXI of 1950) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Y. L. Taneja, Settlement Commissioner as Deputy Custodian General of Evacuee Property with effect from 1st April 1960. This office Notification S.O. No. 27(22)/Admn(Prop)/60, dated 7th June 1960 is hereby cancelled.

[No. 27(22)/Admn(Prop)/60-I.]

**S.O. 1875.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the schedule hereto annexed in the State of Bihar for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Particulars of evacuee property	Locality in which the property is situated	Name of the evacuee
1	House. Municipal Holding No. W/8.	New Rani Kudar P.S. Bistopur, Jameshedpur.	Mostt. Noor Jhan wife of Maqbool Khan.
2	House Holding No. 24 Ward No. IV.	Maroofganj, Ward No. IV Gaya.	Chandu Mian S/o Idu Mian.

S. No.	Particulars of evacuee property	Locality in which the property is situated	Name of the evacuee
3	Residential house Holding No. 30 Ward No. III.	Ghasiartola, Gaya.	1. Mohd. Zahoor 2. A. Sakoor 3. A. Gafoo 4. Most. Bibi Raso sons and daughters of Ramzan Mian.
4	House Holding No. 31 Ward No. III.	Ghasiartola, Gaya	Do.
5	House. Holding No. 32 Ward No. III.	Tikari Road, Gaya	Syed Ahiya son of Abdul Majid of Village Ramzanpur Distt. Monghyr.
6	House. Holding No. Nil Plot No. 1717.	Purani Sahar, Daudnager, Distt. Gaya.	S.M. Ahsan son of Wajid Hussain.
7	House. Holding No. 648, Ward No. III Ranchi.	Hindpiri, Ranchi	Syed Badruddin Alias Karim Bux son of Hussain Bux.

[No. F.1(1222)58/Comp.III/Prop.I.]

*New Delhi, the 20th July 1960*

**S.O. 1876.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Bihar specified in the Schedule below for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the said evacuee properties specified in the said schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Particulars of the evacuee property	Name of the town and locality, village in which the property is situated, Holding No., Circle No. & other Particulars	Name of the evacuee with full address
1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural land, khata No. 653, plot No. 11884, 718, 757 and 18242. Area :—2 Bighas—14 dhurs	Village—Jelley P.S.— Jalley District— Darbhanga.	Rosid Nadeef of village—Jalley P. S.— Jalley District — Darbhanga.
2	Touzi No. 5550, Area B—K—D.  I 4 I  0 3 0 I 0 0	Khata No. 47  Plot No. 747 822 823 826 828 53 795 796	In village—Madhupur P.S.—Warisnagar.  Juman Sah & others of village—Madhupur P.S.— Warisnagar District Darbhanga.

1		2		3		4
3	Khara No.	Plot No.	Area B-K-D	In village—Rahim- pur, Rudauli.	Mohammad Hasbu S/o Abdul Rashid Village—Rahimpur Rudauli Police Sta- tion—Samastipur District— Darbhanga.	
	181	636	0 2 3½			
		785	0 3 7½			
	215	751	0 2 16			
	209	1655	0 0 11½			
		1054	0 1 ½			
		1090	0 1 ½			
		1091	0 1 13			
	243	1088	0 2 1			
		TOTAL	0 14 12½			
4	258	2032	1 2 6	Village—Ahar	Mohammad Sidique Village—Ahar.	
	335	2060	0 8 15			
5	House in village —Jalley			Village—Jalley Police Station—Jalley	Sheikh Manir of vil- lage—Jalley Police Station—Jalley, District—Dar- bhanga.	
6	Thana No. 513, Touzi, No. 2622 Khata No. II, Plot No. 178.			In mauja Chaksakha.	Sheikh Bhutti of Jamalpur—Police Station—Bihpur District Bhagalpur.	
	Area—6½ Bighas.					
7	Khata	Plot No.	Acre— Decimal			
	383	658	0.61	In village Gangania Police Station— Sultanganj—Distt.— Bhagalpur.	Alam Shah of village— Gangania Police Station—Sultan- ganj— District—Bhagalpur.	
		661				
		660				
		662				
	307	649	0.17			
		650				
	333	651	0.54			
		652				
		653				
	34	4	6.66			
		6				
		2737				
		2739				
		TOTAL	7.98			
8	50	164	1.38	Manja-Mahagana	Bibi Khairunissa wife of Misriullah vill- lage—Tatarpur Po- lice Station—Amar- pur— District— Bhagalpur.	
		167				
		211				
9	Katch Khapra pose house in delapidated con- dition with some agricultural land and homestead land one bigha.			Village—Dhobinia	Mhammad and others of village Dhobinia— Police Station—Pirpainty.	
10	Plot No.	B-K-D				
	63.	0 10 0		Village—Delapara	Mana Momin of Vil- lage—Delapara Po- lice Station—Hiran- pur, District— Santhalparganas.	
	65.	0 9 14				
	108.	2 6 12				
	112.	1 14 10				
	122.	0 16 19				
	123.	0 4 5				
	125.	1 12 13				

I	2	3	4
150.	.	0 3 13	
153.	.	0 9 14	
571.	.	0 14 10	
572.	.	1 19 19	
731.	.	0 16 17	
733.	.	0 12 14	
1126.	.	0 4 17	
1139.	.	0 12 2	
1142.	.	0 9 1	
1144.	.	0 11 10	
1169.	.	0 6 13	
1205.	.	0 6 1	
43.	.	0 3 13	
44.	.	0 3 13	
TOTAL.	15	9 6	

## 11 Jamabandi No. Plot No. Bigha—Katha—Dhur

98/17	489	1 6 0	Village—Kotalpukur.	Ashique Ali and Kitabuddin of vil- lage—Kotalpukur Police Station Barharwa District— Santhal Pragana.
	1088	1 0 4		
	1074	0 0 12		
	1020	0 0 12		
	1019	0 13 18		
	510	0 3 0		
98/2	1048	0 7 5		

Brick built and pucca house on above plots.

## 12 Khata No. Plot No. Bigha—Katha—Dhur

778/p	3 0 0	In mauja—Jokajalma-	Neor Mohammad of
778/p	4 0 0	rai.	Naya Tola, Chu- mani Bazar Police
778/p	5 0 0		Station—Sadar
778/p	3 0 0		District—Purnea.

## Acre—Decimal

220.	238	0.70
	239	1.16
	240	0.86
	241	1.09
114.	297	0.33
	298	0.79
	299	1.66
	302	1.55
	303	1.82
	306	0.53
	304	0.77
	305	0.66
TOTAL		8.10

## 13 Plot No.

Acre—  
Decimal

81.	.	.	.	In village—Manihari.	Sheikh Syed Alie of
82.	.	.	.		Manihari, Police
83.	.	.	.		Station Manihari,
75.	.	.	.		District—Purnea,
80					
84					
76					
78					
77	.	.	.	0.10	
79.	.	.	.	0.02	

Forthatched houses in 11 dhurs of land and  
3 thatched house in 11 decimal of land.

1	2	3	4
14	Old Plot No.	New Plot No.	Acres— Decimal
	429.	919	0.39
	433.	920	0.11
	429.	929	0.30
	560.	980	0.85
	445 }	950	0.16
	461 }		
	474.	1009	0.14
		1010	0.44
		1011	0.15
		1012	0.11
	481 }		
	482 }	1033	0.08
	482 }		
	482 }	1032	0.7
			} Two thatched houses.
	590.	1236	0.19
	1294 }	2362	0.27
	1295 }		
	1294 }		
	1295 }		
		2364	0.35
		2365	0.33
	5256.	2346	0.10
		2647	0.10
		2648	0.8
	3876		
	3947		
	3948		
	3949.	2651	0.26
	3946		
	3948		
	3949		
	4947.	2633	0.25
	5500.	2648	0.26

I	2	3	4
16	Khata No.	Plot No.	Bhiga—Katha—Dhur
	421	55	0 1 18
		60	0 0 19
		61	0 2 8
		156	2 4 0
		307	0 4 16
		309	2 2 1
		338	1 18 14
	498	82	1 17 15
	TOTAL	9 12 11	Village—Bangalwa, Nawab Mian, S/o Chhatu Mian of Bangalwa Tola- Dhobia Kund. District—Monghyr.

[No. 6(3)—Pol. II/60]

**KANWAR BAHADUR,**  
Settlement Commissioner and  
*Ex-Officio* Dy. Secy.

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

*New Delhi, the 18th July 1960*

**S.O. 1877.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Sub-Section (3) of Section 55 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act (XXXI of 1950) I, S. W. Shiveshwarkar I.C.S., hereby delegate to Shri Y. L. Taneja, Deputy Custodian General of Evacuee Property, all powers vested in me under the said Act with effect from 1st April 1960. This office Notification S.O. No. 27(22)Admn(Prop)/60 dated 3rd June 1960 is hereby cancelled.

[No. 27(22)Admn(Prop)/60.]

**S. W. SHIVESHWARKAR,**  
Custodian General of Evacuee Property.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

*New Delhi, the 21st July 1960*

**S.O. 1878.**—In pursuance of clause (c) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby nominates the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department, Bombay, to be a member of the Board of Trustees (Central Board) in place of Shri S. V. Chavan, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, who has resigned, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1861 dated the 31st October, 1952, namely:—

In the said notification for entry 5, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department, Bombay".

[No. 10(10)/60-PF.II.]

*New Delhi, the 26th July 1960*

**S.O. 1879.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Coal Mines Bonus

Scheme, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. PF.16(1)48 dated the 3rd July, 1948, namely:—

1. This Scheme may be called the Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1960.

2. In the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme, after paragraph 9-B, the following paragraphs shall be inserted, namely:—

"9-C. *Nomination*:—(1) Every employee, or if he is a minor, his guardian shall make in his declaration in Form VIII, annexed hereto, a nomination conferring the right to receive the bonus money that may become due to him from the employer in the event of his death before the bonus money has become payable, or where the amount has become payable, before payment has been made.

(2) An employee, or if he is a minor, his guardian, may in his nomination distribute the amount that may stand to his credit with the employer amongst his nominees at his own discretion.

(3) If an employee has a family at the time of making a nomination, the nomination shall be in favour of one or more persons belonging to his family. Any nomination made by such employee in favour of a person not belonging to his family shall be invalid.

(4) If at the time of making a nomination the employee has no family the nomination may be in favour of any person or persons but if the employee subsequently acquires a family, such nomination shall forthwith be deemed to be invalid and the employee shall make a fresh nomination in favour of one or more persons belonging to his family.

(5) A nomination made under sub-paragraph (1) may at any time be modified by an employee, or if he is a minor, by his guardian, after giving a written notice of his intention of doing so in Form IX, annexed hereto. If the nominee predeceases the employee, the interest of the nominee shall revert to the employee who may make a fresh nomination in respect of such interest.

(6) A nomination or its modification shall take effect to the extent that it is valid on the date on which it is received by the employer.

9-D. *Bonus dues of a deceased employee—to whom payable*.—On the death of an employee before bonus of a quarter has become payable or where the amount has become payable, before payment has been made, the bonus dues of the deceased employee shall be paid to his nominee(s). In the absence of any nominee(s), the Owner/Agent/Manager of the coal mine may after giving notice to such persons and in such manner and making such summary inquiry as he thinks fit, make payment of the amount to the person who appears to him to be legally entitled thereto on execution of an indemnity bond with such sureties as he considers necessary and such payment shall be a full discharge from all liability in respect of the amount paid. In any case of doubt and of rival claimants, payment shall be made only on production of succession certificates."

3. In the said Scheme after Form VII the following Forms shall be inserted, namely:—

#### "FORM VIII

[See paragraph 9-C(r)]

*Nomination for payment of bonus dues.*

(Declaration by the employee in a coal mine)

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(In block capitals)
2. Sex \_\_\_\_\_
3. Cast or Surname \_\_\_\_\_
4. Religion \_\_\_\_\_
5. Occupation \_\_\_\_\_



6. Height \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. Husband's name \_\_\_\_\_ (for married women)  
 9. Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_  
     (whether bachelor, spinster, married, widow or widower)  
 10. Date of birth Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. Marks of Identification \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. Permanent Address \_\_\_\_\_  
     Village \_\_\_\_\_ Thana \_\_\_\_\_  
     District \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby direct that the amount of bonus that becomes due to me/my ward from the employer, M/s. \_\_\_\_\_ at the time of my ward's death shall be paid to the following person(s) in the manner shown against their names:—

Name and address of the nominee or nominees	Nominee's relationship with the member	Age of nominee	Amount or share of the bonus money due from the employer to be paid to the nominee

Signature or left hand thumb impression of the person employed or his guardian.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Certified that above declaration has been signed by/by the guardian \_\_\_\_\_ employed in my coal mine before me after he has read the entries

the entries have been read over to him by me.

Regd. No. of Coal Mines \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Manager or other Officer, Designation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name and address of Coal Mine \_\_\_\_\_

#### FORM IX

[See paragraph 9-C(5)]

#### Modification of Nomination for payment of bonus dues

I, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby cancel the nomination made by me/my guardian on \_\_\_\_\_ as regards the disposal, in the event of my/my ward's death of the amount of bonus that becomes due to me/my ward from the employer M/s. \_\_\_\_\_ and direct that the amount of bonus that becomes due to me/my ward from the said employer at the time of my/my ward's death shall be paid to the following person(s) in the manner shown against their names:—

Name and address of the nominee or nominees	Nominee's relationship with the member	Age of nominee	Amount or share of the bonus money due from the employer to be paid to the nominee

Signature or left hand thumb impression of person employed or his guardian. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

Certified that the above declaration has been signed by (1) \_\_\_\_\_ employed in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) the guardian of \_\_\_\_\_ employed in \_\_\_\_\_ before me.  
 Registered No. of Coal Mine \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Manager. \_\_\_\_\_

[No. 3(134)/59-PFI.]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1960

S.O. 1880.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following amendment in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 623 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In Part II of the said Schedule, after the heading "Women's Welfare Section" and the entries relating thereto, the following heading and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
<i>"Office of the Deputy Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh.</i>				
All Posts	Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner	Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.	All	Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment.
		Deputy Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh.	(i) to (iii)	Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner."

[No. MII.4(2)/59.]

New Delhi, the 26th July 1960

S.O. 1881.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that Shri D. M. Tembhekar who was employed as manager in Damua mine on the 5th January, 1960, has been guilty of misconduct or incompetence or gross negligence in the discharge of his duties in relation to the accident that occurred in the said colliery on the said date causing loss of 16 lives;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of regulation 25 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, the Central Government hereby orders that an enquiry shall be held to determine as to whether or not the said Shri Tembhekar is fit to continue to hold the Manager's certificate and appoints Shri R. S. Agarwala, District and Sessions Judge, Durg at Rajnandgaon, to hold the said enquiry with the assistance of the following assessor, namely:—

Shri Bhogilal C. Shah,  
Agent,  
Sendra Bansjora Colliery,  
Post Office Bansjora, Dhanbad.

[No. 2/2/60-MI.]

B. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th July 1960

S.O. 1882.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Hingir Rampur Colliery of Messrs Hingir Rampur Coal Company Limited and their workmen represented by Indian National Mine Workers' Federation.

## BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

*Application No. 2 of 1959*

(a issuing out of Reference No. 56 of 1959 and Reference No. 70 of 1958).

In the matter of a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47) since amended.

## PARTIES:

Shri Kartick Gonda, Loader, Hingir Rampur Colliery, c/o Shri Kanti Mehta, Indian Nation Mine Workers' Federation, Opp. State Bank of India, Dhanbad.  
Complainant.

Vs.

Management of Hingir Rampur Colliery of M/s. Hingir Rampur Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Rampur Colliery, Dt. Sambalpur Orissa State.

## PRESENT:

Shri C. Palit, M.A.B.L. Chairman, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

## APPEARANCES:

Shri S. M. Singh, Manager,

Shri F. P. Prakash, Labour Advisor for the employers.

Shri Kanti Mehta, General Secretary, Indian National Mine Workers' Federation and Shri P. K. Pradhan, Secretary, Rampur Colliery Mazdoor Congress, for the complainant.

STATE: Orissa.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

*Dhanbad, dated the 28th June 1960*

## AWARD

This purports to be a complaint filed by one Kartick Gonda, Loader in Hingir Rampur Colliery c/o Sri Kanti Mehta, Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, Opposite State Bank of India, Dhanbad, against the management of the said colliery. I am not required to adjudicate upon the merits of this case as the complainant through the Secretary, Rampur Colliery Mazdoor Congress and also through Shri Kanti Mehta, General Secretary, Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, has applied for withdrawal of the case as per application aforesaid. In the circumstances, I allow the case to be withdrawn and dispose of it without any finding. The management has also joined in the present application for withdrawal. This is my award.

DHANBAD;

(Sd.) G. PALIT, Chairman,

*The 28th June, 1960.*

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,  
Dhanbad.

[No. 1/89/58-LR-II.]

## ORDERS

*New Delhi, the 21st July 1960*

**S.O. 1883.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefor, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Whether the demand of the ash trammers of Jamadoba Power Station for payment of Category VI wages prescribed in the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal is justified? If so, from what date after 16th April 1959, such wages should be paid?

[No. 2/110/59-LRII.]

**S.O. 1884.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bhutgoria Colliery and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Bhutgoria Colliery is justified in stopping the sirdari commission, that was being paid by the trammings contractor, to the following 11 trammers sirdars, from the date on which their services were taken over directly by the said management. If not, to what relief are they entitled and from which date?

1. Shri Ismail Mia
2. Shri Yakub Mia
3. Jagdish Mahato
4. Shri Subhan Khan
5. Shri Ayub Mian
6. Shri Ganesh Singh
7. Shri Budhan Khan
8. Shri Ramjee Muchi
9. Shri Boglia Bhulan
10. Shri Sakur Mia
11. Shri Akloo Gope

(ii) Whether the management of Bhutgoria Colliery is justified in stopping the payment of extra allowance, that was being paid by the trammings contractor, to the following 29 clipmen, tub riders and linemen, from the date on which their services were taken over by the said management. If not, to what relief are they entitled and from which date?

1. Shri Banshi
2. Shri Darogi
3. Shri Ramnath
4. Shri Sreedhari Singh
5. Shri Sankar Modi
6. Shri Kishan Noonla
7. Shri Madna
8. Shri Rameswar (2)
9. Shri Bholloo.
10. Shri Bucha
11. Shri Manoo
12. Shri Murl
13. Shri Bangali
14. Shri Gupteswar
15. Shri Gonor Rajwar.
16. Shri Akloo Muchi
17. Shri Ishwar Singh
18. Shri Ramadhar Singh
19. Shri Pragash Thakur
20. Shri Paran Roy
21. Shri Ramdhani Muchi.
22. Shri Rajpati Roy
23. Shri Bhikhan Gosai
24. Shri Lakhan Roy

25. Shri Sukar Roy
26. Shri Mitran Roy (1)
27. Shri Totan
28. Shri Basdeo Rajwar
29. Shri Sewak Mahato

[No. 1/31/60-LR.II.]

S. N. TULSIANI, Under Secy.

### ERRATA

In the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notifications, Nos. 55/1/10/56-LR.II and 2/67/59-LR.II, both dated 8th July, 1960 in relation to Chirimiri Colliery, published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(ii), dated 16th July, 1960 as S.O. 1762 and S.O. 1763, the following corrections are to be made:—

S.O. 1762, page 2036

Under Issue No. 11, 3rd line—

for "25th May, 1956,"

read "26th May, 1956,"

Under Issue No. 13, 2nd line—

After "(Rs. One hundred) only,"

Add "each and Shri Sudhir Talukdar will be paid a consolidated amount of Rs. 50/- (Rs. Fifty only)".

S.O. 1763, page 2040—

Para (2), last line—

for "18th June,"

read "12th June,".

Centre heading below para (2)—

for "Subjected Paragraph"

read "Corrected Paragraph".

